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The Return of a Party to Civilization.



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The Canadian Archives.

THE study of History has undergone a marvellous change during the past half century. Its sphere has been invaded by the prevailing spirit of scientific research with the result that there has been a general movement back to original sources. Thus, to the public records of the past is added a new and greater interest. In like manner, a fuller appreciation of the influence of personality on the life of a people, and the recognition of the share of individual effort in the progress of society has introduced a more sympathetic and truer knowledge of the development of social institutions. The records of men prominent in the various spheres of human interest become the treasury of a wealth of historical data. To the student of History the national archives, as a repository of these documents, public and private, become a source of supreme interest.

The development of Canadian institutions, social, political and economic, merits special attention from the Canadian student. The three centuries of the country's life are crowded with great movements and noble deeds. Strong men,—men revealing an infinite variety of type of personality, have found here ample scope for the practical expression of their ambitions and ideals. For many the Colony proved a theatre for noble actions crowned with grand success; to others, for whom its problems were too great, it seemed a "burying ground for ruined reputations." To the student of History, what sphere offers richer opportunities than the story of the Canadian people? Nor is the field one in which it is necessary to follow beaten paths. Much of inestimable value has been done by Canadian historians; yet much more remains to be accomplished. The examination of records now being discovered casts new light on our history and necessitates a certain measure of reconstruction while it permits a truer interpretation, than has hitherto been possible, of the lives of the leaders of the nation's progress. Thus, to the student of Canadian History the Canadian Archives become a veritable fountain head of knowledge and inspiration.

In 1871 a petition was presented to Parliament emphasizing the necessity of preserving the records illustrative of the progress of Canadian society and with the result that in the following year Mr. Douglas Brynmner was appointed to superintend the work of collecting the Canadian Archives. During the thirty years of Dr. Brynmner's service as Archivist, in spite of difficulties, a great

work was accomplished. Most important among the documents collected were copies of the official correspondence between the French Government and their representatives in New France. From the time of Cartier and of the Company of New France, through the administration of Frontenac, of Beauharnois, of Hocquart and of Duquesne, down to the days of Vaudreuil, of Bigot and of Montcalm, the life of the French Colony is pictured with a realism which nothing but the narrative of its leaders could supply. In the same series is a wealth of correspondence relating to the history of Acadia, of Cape Breton and of the missions of the Roman Catholic Church. As a continuation of this series there are the state papers of Lower and Upper Canada and of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island. The official correspondence of the Governors of Quebec, and later of Lower Canada, from the Conquest to the Union of the Provinces occupies over eight hundred volumes. Nearly two hundred volumes are devoted to the correspondence of the Lieutenant Governors of Upper Canada between 1792 and 1841, while the same number contained the State Papers of the Maritime Provinces from their earliest days down to 1802. In addition to this, more than one thousand volumes, classified as Military Correspondence, furnish valuable data in connection with the War of 1812, the Rebellion of 1837, as well as on the early development of our land and water communications, then valuable quite as much for their military as their commercial utility. A collection of letters of Colonel Bouquet throws much light on the period from 1755 to 1765 while the correspondence of General Haldimand, comprising two hundred and fifty volumes, supplies information of inestimable value on the history of the colony from the cession to the Constitutional Act. Such a collection forms a worthy monument to the energy of Dr. Brymner.

Nor was this the extent of his labours. In addition to collecting manuscripts he endeavoured to bring their contents within the reach of the public. The yearly reports of the Archives, containing calendars of the various documents, were the sole means by which the public were enabled to learn of the facts hidden in these manuscripts.

Not, apparently, till 1897, when a fire threatened the destruction of valuable records, did the importance of the work of preserving the Archives appeal to the government. In that year a commission was appointed to report upon the state of the public records. It was recommended that the offices of Dominion Archivist and Keeper of Records, formerly distinct, be combined and that in the custody of this officer should be placed all the documents then composing the Archives, the records, prior to Confederation, in the Department of the Secretary of State, in the Privy Council Office and in the office of the Provincial Secretary of Canada as well as particular and valuable series of documents from various other departments. The value of such an acquisition remains yet to be seen.

It may truly be said that the appointment in 1904 of the present Archivist, Dr. Arthur G. Doughty, C.M.G., marks a new era in the history of the Canadian Archives. One of the early problems was to secure a suitable building for the preservation of the archives. The erection of the present fire-proof

building, secured through the generous co-operation of the Minister of Agriculture, inspires the assurance that everything is being done to preserve these valuable papers.

The work of collecting manuscripts has been steadily pursued. The series commenced by Dr. Brymner have been rendered more complete. Another thousand volumes augment the Military papers. The French Correspondence has been increased by more than one hundred volumes. The State Papers of the Maritime Provinces from 1802 to 1820 have been added. Two new series of exceedingly valuable documents have been established. From the Governor-General's office were secured three hundred and ten volumes of original papers, being the despatches from the Colonial Office, London, to the Governors of Lower Canada and the Lieutenant Governors of Upper Canada from 1791 to 1841 and to the Governors of Canada to 1867, as well as one hundred and eighty volumes of miscellaneous papers including correspondence with the British Embassy at Washington, papers on Emigration, and draft letters from the Governors to the Colonial Office. In addition to this, from the Department of the Secretary of State have been transferred over one thousand volumes of manuscript books including the letter books of the various colonial governors and the several provincial Registers. An acquisition, the value of which is yet to be learned, is a series of eight thousand volumes of original papers—yet but to a slight extent classified—but containing the Minutes of Council, petitions to Council, the records of land grants and various proclamations and state papers. From the Privy Council has been secured the complete series of Canadian State Books down to the time of Confederation. Still another collection of infinite importance in illuminating Canadian history is composed of the various papers preserved by men prominently connected with the development of our country. Thus the Durham papers are a most valuable contribution to the history of the struggle for responsible government. The letters of Sir Charles Bagot bring us into close contact with the actual working out of the scheme of Union. To these collections it is expected that a series of Townshend and Chatham papers will soon be added.

This brief review presents a faint idea of the extent of the work being done in the Canadian Archives. The papers here referred to, comprise over thirteen thousand volumes of manuscript books. Here, surely, is a mine of historical wealth. Yet it is feared that but to a slight degree is the work of the Archives appreciated by the Canadian student and still less is it known to the Canadian public.

This year an important step was taken by the formation of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of Canada. Its constitution combines the representation of the leading universities with that of the various sections of the Dominion. Under the presidency of the Minister of Agriculture it is to act as an advisory board on questions of policy to be pursued in the Archives Department. Its advice will be sought on matters relating to the purchase and preservation of documents, to their classification and publication, and to the general administration of the department. The constitution of such a board brings valuable assistance to the Dominion Archivist; it renders the department more

independent of political influence while it directs attention to the national and public character of the work being done.

The policy at present being carried out is twofold. The collecting of material will always constitute an important part of the work of the Archives. At present an examination is being made by representatives of the department of the papers of the historic value in the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec, and in the North-West. A most important feature of this work is that being conducted under the direction of Mr. H. P. Biggar, European representative of the Canadian Archives. The relations of this country with France, covering over two centuries, render the French Archives a fruitful source of information on Canadian history. The Public Records Office, London, contains many records of great Canadian interest. This office will issue next year a new calendar of documents relating to the colonies and it is confidently expected that traces will be found of many important records. These papers, both in Paris and in London, are now being examined and copied. From such sources new material is being constantly added to the Archives.

The other phase consists in securing such a command of the contents of the various documents that they may be readily serviceable for purposes of research. So extensive have been the recent acquisitions that for some time to come much attention will be devoted to the work of cataloguing, calendaring, and indexing. A calendar is now being prepared, which, until the more detailed work of indexing is completed, will be of great value in indicating what information the Archives actually contain.

Most important in this connection is the policy of the Archives Department to present to the public a series of documents relating to important phases of the development of Canadian institutions. The fruits of this policy is seen in the issue this year of a volume of "Documents relating to the Constitutional History of Canada, 1759 to 1791," edited by Professor Shortt and Dr. Doughty. Authentic copies are presented of the treaties defining the limits of the colony, of proclamations and British Statutes determining the basis of government, and of the Instructions to Governors illustrating the policy of the mother country respecting the government of the colony. The facts in connection with the establishment and early development of British institutions in Canada are most clearly set forth in these documents. The favour with which this volume has been received indicates that its purpose is being realized. With the completion of the publication of documents relating to the constitutional history of the country other phases of its life will doubtless receive like consideration. A great public service would be performed by the publication of documents relating to the development of Canadian trade and commerce, to its international relations, particularly in connection with the boundary question. The foundation and growth of Canadian educational institutions, the history of the Church and its important connection with the nation's progress, seem to deserve and would amply justify similar treatment.

Extensive work of this nature necessarily requires considerable time and deals with matters only of the broadest national concern. There are many other questions of either less general importance or of purely local interest

which unquestionably deserve treatment. It is proposed that in the future bulletins be issued, several during the year, giving the text of documents relating to this class of subjects. Such a policy would preclude the necessity of publishing an annual report containing documents on miscellaneous topics. It would also answer the needs of a large class of enquirers throughout the Dominion and would serve to keep the public in closer and constant touch with the work of the Archives Department.

The national importance of such work is obvious. A knowledge of the development of a nation's institutions, an appreciation of its possibilities and a recognition of the responsibilities therein involved are essential to the formation of a strong and healthy national spirit. To enable the Canadian people to obtain more accurate information respecting its history is the chief purpose of the Canadian Archives. A conviction that the best equipment for the future with its problems is an intimate knowledge of the struggles of the past in the inspiration of its endeavours. To the future may be entrusted its justification.

D. A. McARTHUR.

Some Impressions of Quebec.

THE writer of the following sketch is to be understood as referring only to that section of the Province of Quebec with which he is best acquainted, the typical villages in the earliest settled part of the country between Trois-Rivieres and Quebec City. In the Eastern Townships, as they are called, the character of French rural life is materially different, for there the main body of the people are English, Irish and Scotch. The land, agricultural methods, houses are better, and the general life of the community is on a higher plane and more progressive than in the older and distinctively French parts. The French people, when they have opportunity, imitate readily more efficient methods in industry, and higher ways of living, and in the Eastern Townships one cannot appreciate so distinctly the essential characteristics of the *habitant*.

As one leaves Montreal for Quebec, he soon realizes that he has entered a new country, with a life, a church, a school, an ideal peculiarly its own. Particularly if he has been acquainted with life only in the oldest parts of Ontario or New York, the transition is more immediate and striking. The railway follows the St. Lawrence valley, which was probably at one time the bed of the river. The valley is quite narrow, about two or three miles in width, and is broken at intervals by bold, high headlands on which are perched picturesque villages and the inevitable tin-roofed church. How great must have been the delight of the first explorers as their boats slowly passed up the noble river, past island and point and tributary stream! What delight in the daily revelations of new beauty! What hope for the future from so magnificent a promise! That promise now is partially fulfilled. Men now are working where then men only gazed and wondered. The heavily wooded hills have given up much of their wealth of elm and ash, maple and spruce. The

land has wakened from its primal sleep and feeds the children of another world and an alien race.

The visitor to Quebec is struck first by the shape of the farms through which he passes. They are long and narrow, with interminable rows of fencing, each row pointing to the great river. When the land was first granted by the Crown, the only highway was the river. The grants were parcelled in such a way that the seigneur had access to the river and consequent fishing rights. The land having been thus divided in long, narrow strips, that method was followed in later grants, though the reason for the method did not exist in the back-lying districts, and also in grants made by the seigneurs to his tenants. So the country between Montreal and Quebec looks like one endless street, the farm houses are so close together: at intervals there is a group clustered in a village, with its church and school and few necessary artisans. Along the river the soil is a rich alluvium, but on the high lands it is very sandy and sterile. The land rises in terraces from the valley back to the hills..

We hear the French farmer spoken of as unprogressive. So he is, according to Canadian or American standards. But there are reasons for this unprogressiveness that lie outside the Frenchman's character. The chief of these is to be found in the soil itself, not in the climate or the farmer's methods. In the district between Trois-Rivières and Quebec, the soil is so light and unproductive that it would be impossible for any farmer to live, except one of simple tastes, who possessed the capacity both for hard work and for seizing every advantage. The English farmers are showing their progressiveness by selling or abandoning their farms and going to the West; but the habitant is bound too strongly by ties of home and kindred and religion to pull up stakes in this easy fashion. Though the soil is against him, yet the climate is on his side. The city of Quebec, we must remember, is not 1000 miles north of Kingston. It is 150m. south of Paris, 325m. south of London 675m. south of Glasgow, 1025m. south of St. Petersburg. The coldest weather is about 42 below. The spring is late, the snow seldom being gone before the end of April. But the snowfall is so heavy that there is very little frost in the ground, which can be broken and seeded almost at once. Growth is very rapid during the heat of summer. The autumn is early, also, and there are generally heavy frosts during the latter days of September.

The *habitants* consider themselves to be the only true Canadians, and their English or Scotch neighbors as foreigners, only permitted to remain on sufferance. They call themselves *les Canadiens*, a name never applied to any but a Frenchman. A man from France is *un Français*; while all Anglo-Saxons are classed under one name, generally *Irlandais*, with an occasional distinction between *Écossais* and *Anglais*. This feeling of racial superiority and exclusiveness, based upon their priority of settlement in Canada, is strongly fostered by some of the leaders of public opinion in Quebec. It constitutes the basis for some of the most moving, and most effective, election appeals, especially in the country districts. The ordinary citizen in Ontario, unacquainted with Quebec or its language, would not believe how great a part is played, not only in politics, but in almost every relation of life, by this un-

ceasing cry, "Quebec for the *habitant*,—and for no one else." In Ontario we are accustomed at election times, to many and oft-repeated appeals to a sense of justice, to equitable rules of business, to the desire for social betterment; the French farmer or mechanic is excited by glowing pictures of the departed glories *du vieux temps*, and of the constant usurpation and interference by *les Irlandais*. We are jealous, say, for New Ontario in order that we may progress, socially, industrially, individually: the *habitant* is jealous for Quebec, that he may remain as he is, or even as he used to be.

The word which best describes the French-Canadian character is 'conservative.' He is afraid of change, lest the new might not be as good as the old. He will not put his money in the bank to draw interest, for he is used to keeping it in a bowl in the cupboard. He will not wonder if his church has done for his life those things which it professes to do: his fathers did not deem its teaching insufficient. Why should he? He will not calculate for a bathroom in his new house. His neighbors have none. It is not a wise conservatism, which unites with itself a shrewd sagacity as regards improvement, which has as one of its elements the hope of a future better than the present, which sees in present investment, even loss, the greater gain of the days to come. His is not the conservatism which discriminates between the valuable and the valueless in the heritage from the past, and which sees in the new times and more complex conditions of life, the necessity of meeting them with enlarged outlook, with emphasis less dissipated upon the obsolete, with less of the 'provincial,' more of the universal spirit. There are evidences, indeed, that this inherent stationariness which we have called conservatism, is gradually giving place to a new appreciation of the fact that in Canada, at least, to remain still is to be left behind. Hundreds of the younger generation have even broken the home and parish ties, so dear to the Frenchman's heart, and have sought their life's adventure under foreign skies and amid strange conditions. And yet even in the New England States, where there are large colonies of French-Canadians in the manufacturing centers, and in the West where settlements are made, the French still remain with each other, still they form colonies and not detached communities, and import into their new homes the essential traits of character that had distinguished them in their own Province. The point to be noted is that whatever changes have come over the French-Canadian life during the last thirty years, have come from without, not from within, have been due to the pressure of business competition rather than to positive growth into fresh and enlarged views of life and destiny. The Frenchman finds that he cannot do business so successfully with his own people as with the English: he must learn the English language or be out of the competition for a multitude of chances and openings; he must import into his business, farming, shop-keeping, &c., the methods through whose aid he sees the English succeed, and without which his fellows and himself are failing. He would willingly keep the old, but the world around him moves too fast. The change is importation, or imitation, not growth. The same development which we have indicated in these general terms may be observed in the French-Canadian's attitude towards his church. In both cases, the in-

novations have arisen and reached their best development in the large centers, and are permeating but slowly the general life of the mass of the people.

Thrift, a short-sighted thrift, describes the French-Canadian farmer's idea of the secret of success. His life is simple, and his wants are few. He knows no luxuries and a minimum of conveniences. To feed his numerous children, pay his taxes to church and state, and have a decent suit of clothes for Sunday or sepulture, is about the limit of his aims. Following the old ideals, he should not, indeed he cannot, go far beyond that limit. To form or follow new ideals is practically impossible for the unlettered peasant. The most potent enemy of the Roman Church in Quebec is the intelligent farmer or mechanic who comes to realize that he cannot compete with his English neighbors because in his youth he went to a church-school and when he asked for arithmetic was given the catechism. The Frenchman works less steadily and less intelligently than his Anglo-Saxon fellow, but he is a great deal better satisfied with the fruits of his labor, however meagre.

Almost the sole amusements in the country are visiting, dancing, which is generally forbidden by the priest, and card-playing. One never sees athletic sports; for the young men seem to think they get all the exercise they need at their daily work. There is no football, no tennis, no lacrosse, no hockey, nor even skating.

Any account of rural life in Quebec would be incomplete which failed to mention the centre of all the activities of the parish—the Church. Generally situated on an eminence, and of large proportions it dominates the surrounding country in a manner typical of the submission in which it holds its devotees. Its size and the beauty and value of its furnishings are relative to the needs and wealth of the parish. The Catholics are taxed for its erection and this tax can be collected by legal process. Sometimes the tax is so heavy that it becomes not only a heavy burden on the payer, but even effects seriously the value of his real property. Pope Pius IX is reported to have said that *les habitants*, in matters of faith, were the most submissive of all Catholics, but that in other regards they brought more questions (probably on jurisdiction, &c.,) before him than any other people. The priests are on the whole cultured and well-educated, some, naturally, to a higher degree than others, altho' there are few extremes either way. Their education is easily and cheaply obtained, but it does not give them the same vigor and independence of thought that are sought among Protestant ministers; nor, as a rule, are they strong as pulpit orators. To the ordinary priest, eloquence would be no great qualification. His work does not consist in inventing and proclaiming, but in repeating and maintaining. The priests are, from and of the people. Any young man of clean family record may aspire to the priesthood, and in his behalf his family and friends will exercise every sacrifice. The Frenchman is strongly attached to his church, and is proud of its size, its beauty and the amount of its revenue: its forms and ritual are carefully observed: the essence of its moral precepts is less emphasized or ignored. The *habitant* in these latter days is beginning to wonder if the church has done its duty by him in the past, particularly, for the peasant, as regards the secular education of the

young, and, for the educated, as regards the church-ideal of absolute control in its antagonism with the ideal of freedom of choice, opinion and worship, which, the cultivated see, must eventually characterize the religious life of Canada. One need only observe the life in a French-Canadian village or town, listen to the ordinary topics of conversation, ask a question to answer which the *habitant* has to lift himself from the groove, read the paper he reads, observe his intense interest in the hero of the (self-styled) comic supplement, to concede his unvarying politeness, and his startlingly narrow, parochial horizon. Some men can extend to infinity the boundaries of a parish: the *habitant* cannot. Signs are not wanting that the French people in the mass are soon to throw off the stagnation which the Catholic Church finds so well adapted to its peculiar propaganda and its corporate maintenance. In the cities, greater advance has been made, than is generally believed towards secular education. Among the educated classes are discernible movements towards a more spiritual interpretation of creeds and dogmas, movements which aim at the revitalizing of the Catholic faith, so that it may no longer be for the bulk of the people a mass of forms with no poetry, no energy, no life for their mental and spiritual upbuilding.

The question is often asked, "Is not the French language as spoken in Lower Canada greatly inferior to the mother-tongue in France?" The quality of the language, naturally, differs according to various degrees of education, but good French is good French, whether in France or Quebec. The provincial French newspapers are written in correct idiomatic French, with less slang, and fewer slipshod phrases than the average English newspaper. Sir Wilfrid Laurier speaks the same French in Paris as he does in Quebec; just as he speaks the same English in England, as in Toronto. The speech of the French-Canadian peasant does not differ more (if as much) from that of his educated compatriot, as does the speech of the English mechanic from that of the educated classes. Look at this question, proposed to a hotel-clerk by a porter. "I s'pose yer don't 'appen ter know nobody wot ain't stoppin' 'ere wot ain't sent for no one not to move no luggage nor nothink, do yer?" The French language in Quebec, seems to be holding its original purity pretty well, in spite of the changes inevitable in a living language. The language of the higher classes of the first settlers was largely that of the French court, and that brought by the lower classes was the speech of Normandy, which was good. The language of the common people is ungrammatical and broken by many foreign words and idioms, but it is by no means a patois. Quebec, especially in the towns and cities, is becoming a bilingual province—in the sense that both languages are known and used by all classes, and though this tends inevitably to the impurity of both, yet there are many elements that shall preserve French in its entirety in Canada, for many years yet to come.

—W. M. H.

The Endowment Number.

SINCE the close of last session the Endowment campaign has been steadily pushed forward. To reach the large number of towns and rural districts where canvass was possible, Mr. Laird, the agent of the fund, succeeded in early spring in enlisting the services of several graduates for periods of from two to four weeks each. With characteristic enthusiasm they threw themselves into the work.

Rev. D. R. Drummond, a constant friend, visited St. Thomas, Niagara and other points. Messrs. J. G. Potter, of Peterboro, and D. W. Best, of Beaverton, each put in a vigorous month in the neighborhood of Owen Sound. James Wallace, of Lindsay, with the energy and perseverance that meant so much to the Grant Hall a few years ago, spent four fruitful weeks in Mitchell, Milverton and vicinity. Rev. J. H. Edmison of Cheltenham met with unusual success in several rural districts near Orangeville. Rev. Jas. Rollins, of London, made his fine business capacity tell in Barrie, Midland and other northern points. For shorter periods equally valuable service was also rendered by Messrs. Gandier and Macgillivray, of Toronto, Young, of Hamilton, Bray of Dundas, Anthony, of Watertown, Watts, of Mansewood, Campbell, of Oro and Kellock, of Riverfield, Que. This special help rendered at considerable personal sacrifice was supplemented not only by the sons and daughters of Queen's wherever met with, but by many graduates of other colleges who by speech and gift have sought to forward the interests of Queen's.

In addition to the general direction of the canvass Mr. Laird has devoted most of his time and energy during the past few months to western Ontario and Quebec and more recently to Lanark and Renfrew.

Rev. J. J. Wright, who is a tried and excellent worker, spent May and June in Barrie Presbytery and July and August in Glengarry. In September and October he had a most interesting and profitable trip through Parry Sound and Algoma districts and everywhere encountered a fine appreciation of the work that Queen's is doing.

Rev. W. H. MacInnes put in his second summer at the canvass and again gave good proof of his capacity for such work. His sphere of operations was mainly Bruce and Huron counties. He made many friends for Queen's in these distant parts and secured subscriptions amounting to several thousand dollars.

Rev. D. G. Macphail gave three or four months hard work in the vicinity of Toronto and Hamilton. Substantial results followed his appeals, but his services were lost to the fund early in October by his acceptance of a call to the Presbyterian congregation of Cayuga.

From Lanark and Renfrew many stalwarts have come to Queen's. Many have returned and risen to positions of influence in their native counties. It is not unnatural therefore that in this section of the province there should be developed a genuine appreciation of the work of the University. In May of this year an Alumni Association for these counties was formed at Carleton Place under promising circumstances. When in September the movement for

financial help began there, such men as Messrs. Hay, of Renfrew, Bennett and Daly, of Almonte, Young, of Pakenham, Gordon, of Forrester's Falls, Millar, of Blakeney and others laid willing hands to the task and are still doing their utmost to advance our cause.

What of results? Since April 1st, 1907, one hundred and fifty congregations have been visited and subscriptions amounting to about \$45,000 have been secured. The appeal of the past few months has been made, not to the centers of accumulated wealth, but to that part of Queen's constituency which is comparatively slender in resources but rich in loyalty. Larger gifts will doubtless come. Meantime Queen's is surely gaining ground in that widening circle of those who are glad to hear of her ideals and progress and glad to share as they are able in the burdens of expansion.

The Faculty of Education.

ABOUT a year ago the Ontario Legislature decided on what is everywhere conceded to be a wise reform in our educational system. The Ontario Normal College at Hamilton was to be done away with and, in its stead, a Faculty of Education established at the Provincial University at Toronto. When this became known a feeling began to spread around our own University that she too, Queen's, should have a Faculty of Education established by government aid since she was doing a great work in Eastern Ontario and was supplying the province with a large percentage of its High School teachers.

Energetic men, such as Dr. Dyde, Professor Cappon, Dr. Knight, took hold of the matter and before long the claims of Queen's were brought before the Minister of Education. At first these claims were looked upon coldly, but gradually the justice of them—aided in no small degree by the eloquence of those who pressed them—forced itself to the front and at last a small annual grant for three years was voted to help in establishing a Faculty of Education at Queen's. This was about April last, and steps were immediately taken to have the new Faculty ready to open its first session on the first day of October.

The months of May and June were spent in negotiations with the Kingston Board of Education, in an effort to make suitable arrangements for the practical work required of students in Pedagogy. An agreement having been finally reached, the Senate of the University earnestly set about getting teachers for the new department.

The first appointment was that of Mr. Cecil F. Lavell, as Professor of History of Education and Dean of the Faculty. In Mr. Lavell, the Senate secured a most valuable man, and one who does not come to Queen's as a stranger, but as one of her own, and one of her best. In 1894 he graduated with first-class honors in History and Political Science and, after spending some time in special work at Toronto and Cornell Universities, he returned to his Alma Mater to continue his studies as Fellow in History for the session of 1895-6.

After attending the Ontario Normal College in Toronto and being for several years History Master in the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute, Mr. Lavell was appointed Staff-Lecturer in History by the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching in Philadelphia. This position he held during the years 1899-1905, the latter part of which he spent in New York where he carried on special investigations in the Library of Columbia University.

Abandoning the University Extension field our new Dean was for some time Professor of History and Political Science in Bate's College, Lewiston, and later, Professor of History in Trinity College, Hartford. This position, however, he gave up to answer the call to his Alma Mater.

During these years of study and teaching Professor Lavell has given several books for publication. His "Italian Cities," to use his own words, is



Professor Lavell.

an introduction to a study of Italian civilization and a partial result of years of study of Mediaeval and Renaissance Italy, vitalized by two months spent in Italy in 1903. "The Evolution of Imperial England," was first written as a series of nine articles for the "Chautauquan" magazine and afterwards revised and collected in book form. His editing for school use of some of Macaulay's Essays, together with a series of lectures delivered for the New York Board of Education shows his keen interest in the various sides of Education.

From all quarters reports speak goldenly of Professor Lavell, both as a man and a teacher. Here, although it is so early in the term, he has already

won the affection of his students in Education, by his quiet manner and untiring zeal in their interests. The Faculty of Education, this year, is an experiment, but with such a man to direct affairs the success of the experiment seems almost assured.

The next appointment, was that of a Professor of Psychology and Principles of Education. What is required for this department is a man well trained in the Theory of Education, but having the theoretical knowledge balanced by the practical. Dr. O. J. Stevenson, seems admirably suited to the position and Queen's has been exceptionally fortunate in securing him as



Dr. O. J. Stevenson, M.A.

Associate Professor of Education. A mere glance at Dr. Stevenson's career is enough to show how he has combined the theoretical with the practical.

In 1893 he graduated from Toronto University with the Master's degree in Arts, and after attending Normal College, spent several years as Junior English Master in London Collegiate Institute. From London, Mr. Stevenson went to St. Thomas, where he taught for eleven years. While there he, with Inspector Silcox, published a book on "Modern Nature Study," a book which has carried his name throughout the province and farther. Besides

this book on Nature Study Mr. Stevenson contributed many articles for publication in current periodicals, all of which are of high educational value.

In 1904 he took the degree of D. Pæd. at Toronto and during this past summer was appointed to the position he now holds in order to bring to the work in Queen's a man of excellent theoretical training along educational lines, with the advantage of a thorough grasp of the practical problems in teaching.

The appointment of Mr. S. R. Stewart as Supervising Principal of Central School, by the City Board of Education, was the next step in establishing the new Faculty, Mr. Stewart having charge of the work in Public School Methods. Here again a practical man was needed and a good practical man, a Public School expert, secured.

For eleven years Mr. Stewart was Principal of the Stratford Model School, and still further increased his knowledge of elementary school work and methods by eight years Inspectorship of the Public Schools of that city. His double position here, while allowing him to give a good deal of his time to the students of the Faculty of Education keeps him constantly in touch with the practical problems with which he has to deal.

The work in High School methods is in charge of Principal Ellis and the heads of the different departments in the Kingston Collegiate Institute, while, in addition to methods in Science, Principal Ellis will give the students their course in School Management. These men are all well known here as most efficient teachers, specialists in their departments, and of long experience, so that the instructions in High School methods ought to be of the best.

The Faculty of Education here, as in Toronto, is organized under the regulations of the Education Department, and is designed to bring those who are preparing themselves for the teaching profession into contact with the university. The present year is one of experiment, so, almost of necessity, conservative lines will be followed. Provision has been made, however, for the taking of a certain amount of work in Arts; the advantages of which many of the students have availed themselves.

On Oct. 1st the students of the new Faculty assembled for the first time, in Convocation Hall. They numbered then about thirty, but have since increased to thirty-six. Classes in History of Education, Principles of Education and Psychology are now held regularly in the History and Junior Latin Rooms in the new Arts building. The work in methods is taken at Central School and the Collegiate Institute with classes in School Management in the latter building.

On the evening of Friday, Oct. 18th, the students of the Faculty of Education met in the small English Room, New Arts building, and organized a Literary Society with the following officers:—Hon. Pres., Dean Lavell; Pres., W. D. Lowe; Vice-Pres., Miss Reid; Sec.-Treas., M. L. Cornell; Committee, Miss Spotswood, Miss Scott, Miss McIntosh, W. H. Houser, J. Edwards.

Queen's University Journal

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Editorials.

THE Journal after some years of dissatisfaction with its position as a fortnightly is considering the advisability of making more frequent appearances before its readers. In our present status it is almost out of the question to keep up-to-date in news items of interest to the students. Queen's represents a small community whose life from day to day is marked by events that are much discussed about the halls. Owing to the fact that the Journal is published only once in two weeks it is rarely possible to enter into these discussions and voice opinion as we find it. Unless some event is arranged to occur just before publication the Journal staff cannot handle it. Reports of football games, of social functions, of lectures and meetings have to be published a week or more after similar reports have been widely read from the city papers. So the Journal is seeking a remedy for the weakness that comes from infrequent publication. Would it not be advisable to convert our publications into a weekly? Would this change not enable us to overcome many of the difficulties that have been suggested? It is our opinion that we can find plenty of good material for a first-class weekly paper. More news items would be available and this would lessen the amount of literary and descriptive articles necessary to make the Journal interesting and attractive. We could publish weekly and yet extend encouragement to original work on the part of students. It is the intention of the present staff to obtain all possible data bearing on the proposed conversion and submit it, together with a statement of its recommendations, to the Alma Mater Society.

RUMOR has it that the programme at the Freshman's Reception is to be quite different from former years. Details of the proposed changes have not come to light, yet it is quite safe to affirm that the action of the committee in endeavoring to reform the conditions of the Reception is worthy of the highest praise.

Heretofore the function was a Deception rather than a Reception in as far as the Freshmen were concerned. It is, therefore, a hopeful sign to see the Y.M.C.A., perhaps the most conservative section of the college, announcing

that they do not intend to conduct this function in the same manner in which it has been conducted ever since its introduction.

Let the college at large learn the lesson taught. There seems to be too great a tendency at Queen's to carry out a scheme in the same manner in which it was done when conditions were totally different.

The Queen's of to-day is not the Queen's of yesterday, conditions are different, the whole atmosphere is different. It is well then if we realize such and make adjustments to meet the altered conditions.

The outcome of the Freshmen's Reception will be watched with interest and even if the results do not meet the committee's expectations, they are to be congratulated, nevertheless, in so far as they have attempted to alter a set of conditions which have outlived their usefulness.

IN a recent address before a number of physicians Dr. William Osler spoke with some frankness regarding the tendency of medical men to transgress the laws of nature with which they are so well acquainted. He referred especially to excessive smoking, long hours of work, carelessness in the matter of eating, and a failure to follow advice given to those who come under their care. Success in the practice of medicine, according to Dr. Osler can be obtained only by the man who is physically sound. And the tendency of the medical profession, he averred, is to disregard natural laws to the impairment of health and a general reduction of energy.

To the ordinary man who observes the physician in his daily round of work it would appear that Dr. Osler had rendered the profession a service by his insistence upon facts probably within the knowledge of every individual member. The doctor's life is a hard one. He is at all times exposed to the demands of his patients. In bad weather as in good he is upon the road. His hours of work may extend from morning to morning. Surely the natural difficulties and hardships of his life are of sufficient importance to dictate strictest regard for the preservation of health and strength. Dr. Osler, of course, speaks to a constituency that will not be slow to appreciate the truth of his observations: but it is fortunate that he should have spoken so clearly on a matter touching personal habits and tendencies.

THE Canadian Mining Journal in its issue of Oct. 15th enters a protest against the practice of reputable journals in inserting "misleading and unlawful advertisements of mining properties." The 'Highland Mary' mine, it appears, has been widely advertised in the usual manner. The Mining Journal does not discuss the merits of this property, but summarizes its objections to the advertisement in the following words: "This much may be postulated however—there is no proved property in Larder Lake. The district may have success, may enjoy prosperity, when the fakirs and leeches are removed from its boundaries. But such things as 'Highland Mary, unproved, undeveloped areas, staked for the sole purpose of getting into the pockets of the uninformed masses, are the most effective drawbacks to development." The

prospectus of the company controlling 'Highland Mary' is described as an 'agglomeration of extravagant and flamboyant fiction.' It states that in the first eight days after stock was offered to the public 250,000 shares were disposed of, the price per share being ten cents. And this remarkable demand gives rise to the expectation that the company will receive "an income that will each year exceed the total amount of the investment: the prospectus affirms moreover that there is bound to be a marked advance in the price of stock. It then proceeds to quiet fears that may have risen within those who read it by pointing out that the company controlling this work of public benefaction boasts of 'seventeen years of untailing business integrity.' In addition to characteristically mendacious claims the advertisement of 'Highland Mary' involves a distinct breach of the Ontario Companies' Act. According to this legislation certain matters are to be made public in prospectuses. But the proprietors of 'Highland Mary' do not find it necessary to comply with the requirement. The information they give to the public is of no value in an attempt to determine the status of their stock as an investment. Details of importance are omitted. The whole statement resolves itself into a discreditable attempt to beguile the man with a small bank-account into an investment that will involve him in loss.

The Mining Journal performs a very useful service in submitting the advertisement of 'Highland Mary' property to such an analysis. The Cobalt district since the discovery of its mineral wealth some years ago has been the scene of hundreds of wild-cat mining schemes. There has been much actual work of development done. There have been mining companies honestly organized and with other aims than those of speculation and theft. But the wild-cat concern has undoubtedly flourished. It cannot be denied, too, that such schemes as they involve depend for success on advertising. Prospectuses, false and misleading, are sent widecast over the country. Sheer pages are bought in important papers. And very often the pictures of the men connected with their management, are published, together with unreliable and mendacious talk about their business capacity and integrity. The result of these nefarious schemes of promoters is to shake public confidence in companies ready to carry on mining operations and to thereby retard healthy development of mineral resources.

It may be suggested that in spite of the fact that it printed an advertisement of 'Highland Mary' the Globe has not been slow to expose the weaknesses of prospectuses that have appeared in its pages. It has repeatedly warned its readers against the hollow pretences of promoters: has argued steadily for the companies that depend on mining of ore for income and not on the sale of stock.

WE are surprised to learn from outside sources that at Queen's the students are clamouring for the services of a professional coach for the rugby teams. For the edification of those whom it may concern we render the assurance that the desire for anything but an amateur coach does not exist in the minds of ten students.

For a number of years the question of professional coaching has been discussed. There has never been complete unanimity of opinion on the matter. When good material was seen going to waste in defeat after defeat a demand for more systematic training at the hands of a competent man generally arose. This demand, however, was never so urgent that it could not be satisfied by the election of a 1st team captain who had the instincts of leadership and knowledge of football as a scientific game. Such a man with the assistance and advice of old players of the type of Professor Etherington has generally proved able to turn out teams of credit to the University.

This year with good material available there was a feeling amongst the students that a coach should be secured. The management of the Rugby teams entered into negotiations with Mr. Crothers and were fortunate enough to secure his services. But Mr. Crothers is not a professional coach. He is a former Queen's player who has more than once proved that he possesses 'football brains.' In him Queen's found an efficient and enthusiastic amateur coach. With the work he has done everyone is entirely satisfied and the clamor for a professional coach, if it ever had an existence, has been given its quietus.

On the question of professional coaching it is almost impossible to generalize. To pay a man to teach our rugby men the art of disabling opponents and other forms of roughness is utterly bad. A man who will earn a living by this means is moreover unfit to be the preceptor of college men in any matter. But there are other considerations that tend to give the professional coach some status. Walter Camp, who handles the Yale team is employed by the University authorities as athletic director. His connection with the institution is permanent. He is in every respect a gentleman whose influence on the boys on the field and in the gymnasium cannot be bad. The Rugby team that he coaches plays clean vigorous ball, and it does not appear that his presence as coach sets their minds too strongly on victory. McGill's coach too is a young man whose life has been clean and pure. Under such circumstances as we have suggested the evils of professional coaching are greatly minimized. At Queen's, however, we have solved a natty problem by securing the services of a man who has other means of support than that of training rugby teams. The position of Mr. Crothers corresponds to that of the Harvard coach who is a busy lawyer of Boston but finds time to assist the boys in their daily practices. His predecessor got \$8,500 more than he is paid.

SUMMER SESSIONS AT UNIVERSITIES.

MANY of the universities of the United States hold sessions during the summer months. After the close of the regular sessions, classes are again resumed for the benefit of those unable to attend earlier. As a rule members of the teaching profession who are anxious to keep fresh by work at the university or to add to their qualifications comprise the majority of those taking advantage of these extra terms. The range of subjects included in the curriculum of summer sessions is somewhat narrower than that of the

ordinary college term. This means that certain members of the staff who desire release from work and time for independent research are not necessarily held down to duty.

For some years Toronto University has held special summer sessions. At first they were patronized only by a group of ambitious teachers. But recently the curriculum has received additions that have resulted in an increase in the number attending. Students who fail in the spring examinations can rid themselves of 'stars' by passing the examinations that mark the close of the summer session. These examinations, too, count in the regular courses leading to a Bachelor's degree.

Kingston is an ideal summer city: and at that season of the year the college grounds are at their best. Should the practice of holding summer sessions not be begun at Queen's? It appears to the Journal that the experiment should be made. It would not be likely to end in failure and it might lead to the introduction of a new feature in academic work. Many earnest students are unable to attend college during a term of average length. The summer sessions would afford them the opportunity of acquiring a degree by work extending over a number of years.

THE Journal is now forced to record several retirements from its staff. C. W. Livingston, B.A., resigned the Arts Editorship last week on account of the fact that he is giving up his college work for the present year. It is with real regret that we sever connection with Mr. Livingston: and it is our hope that next year will see him again at Queen's playing his usual part in student life.

Mr. A. T. Raymond, the representative of Medicine on the staff also retires owing to prospective absence from college during the greater part of the session. This loss is also a severe one to the Journal.

From the Business Committee Mr. F. G. Baker is forced to withdraw for the same reasons that induced similar action on the part of the two gentlemen already named. These three vacancies were filled by the Alma Mater Society on Saturday last. Mr. M. J. Patton succeeds to the editorship for Arts; Mr. L. L. Buck to that of Medicine; and Mr. E. Squires as member of the Business Committee.

The resignation of Mr. Gandier of the department of Athletics was mentioned in the preceding issue. The mantle of office in this case falls upon A. W. Baird, M.A. In Mr. Patton and Mr. Baird the Journal receives students who during the past summer were engaged in newspaper work.

IN "The Nineteenth Century and After," Mr. Walter Trewen Lord who has written a series of reviews on "Degree-granting Institutions in Canada," has some graceful things to say about Queen's.

Mr. Lord appears to have been accurately informed regarding the history and ideals of our University. He discusses her independent position, concluding that her decision to remain a separate University has been justified by

events. "There is plenty of room in Ontario," says Mr. Lord "for two great universities, and it is not too much to say that the loss of Queen's would be a serious blow to the intellectual life of Eastern Canada. More, it would be a loss to the civic life of the whole Dominion."

The aim of Queen's, Mr. Lord declares, is to turn out good citizens. Her men proclaim the success of her principles: and this explains the fact that "an attentive observer may learn all about Queen's without even visiting Kingston." The University career at Queen's is "a preparation for real life, not an interim period of dilettantism."

Mr. Lord concludes his unstinted praise of Queen's by saying: "Dalhousie wants nothing (money apart); Fredericton wants everything. Laval wants nothing. McGill wants nothing. Toronto wants ten years' rest after the agitations of consolidation. Queen's wants nothing either from the academic or administrative point of view, for their methods are the best possible."

Editorial Notes.

AFTER four years service in the position, Prof. M. B. Baker is retiring from the Presidency of the Hockey Club. During Mr. Baker's incumbency the club has gained in prestige from his honesty, enthusiasm, energy and popularity. We apologize to the Athletic Editor for trespassing in his territory, but the event we mention appears of sufficient importance to warrant our breach of convention.

In the first issue the Literary Editor makes an appeal to students for original contributions embodying experiences of the summer's work or a discussion of any matter of interest to our readers. To Science and Medical students this appeal is especially directed. Men from these two faculties are scattered over the entire country. They are out in the new regions that are opening up to settlement and development. They work often in places of unique natural beauty. The technical side of their work too would be interesting to their fellow who were engaged in other lines of effort.

The Journal desires to announce that it is ready to receive any jokes suitable for the De Nobis column. If you have any good ones send them to the sanctum—and we'll do the rest.

The speeches at the recent Convocation were of high merit. That of Dr. Geikie, however, is especially remarkable for its simplicity and sincerity. When the venerable old man with his gaze across a wide span of years declared his attachment to Queen's no one could have doubted that he spoke his true feelings. What a beautiful thing is the old age of a man who has lived a 'clean and honorable' life.

In 1904 the second issue of the Journal began its editorial section by demanding of its readers an answer to the perplexing question "What about the new gymnasium?" It is satisfying to know that we need no longer to propound questions on this matter. Queen's has now a gymnasium that would do credit to any University. But it was not secured without sacrifice and the expenditure of much energy. The Athletic Committee now faces the difficulty of meeting the interest charges on the money borrowed for construction. They constitute a first charge on the income of the Committee.

In line with the practice of other years the authorities of the University have made arrangements for a series of Sunday afternoon services to be held in Convocation Hall. A number of eminent men representing various churches have been engaged for these services, the first of which is to take place November 3rd, with Principal Gordon in charge.

The Journal desires to take this opportunity of urging the students to attend the services to which reference has been made. They are primarily for members of the University and are invariably interesting and instructive. Nothing is more inspiring than a discussion of the great facts of life by a strong vigorous preacher. Those students who are alive to the advantages of University life will not fail to hear the addresses that are to be given the afternoons of the Sundays between now and Christmas recess. We should all turn out to show our appreciation of the thoughtful action of the authorities.

Last week the students of the Faculty of Education followed suit and organized a society to deal with the usual range of matters. W. D. Lowe, B.A., is the president of the society and M. L. Cornell, B.A., its secretary. As the new Faculty develops the organization of its students will become more important. In time it will rank with the other faculty societies.

Why not award a Q to the individual tennis champion. Nothing would tend more quickly to give tennis the status it deserves as a sport that is clean and entirely wholesome in its affects.

In the Abitibi District.

(See frontispiece.)

I.—CACHE II, JACKFISH LAKE.

These Caches, or supply stations, are generally in close proximity to the proposed line, and are situated on rivers or lakes from which a good water route may be obtained to the front, one hundred and fifty miles to the south. In the eyes of the surveyor, they constitute the brightest spots along the line. A week's stay in the neighborhood of a Cache means a week's goodly feast of

such dainties as canned soups, corned beef, jam, marmalade, syrup, etc. It is only with feeling of chagrin that the men again take up their pack-straps, and move the camp some five or six miles, thereby reducing themselves to the consumption of salt pork, bread, dessicated potatoes, and tea, with, for a large part of the time, no sugar, salt or milk.

II.—THE RETURN OF A PARTY TO CIVILIZATION.

From the time that the good news arrives that the party's work is done, and that it is to pull up stakes and travel south from the land of the red men to that of the white, every aspect of the camp life assumes, so to speak, a buoyancy of spirit. After spending some ten or twelve months in the northern bush, in company with the same twenty men, and seeing no strange faces except those of Indian trappers, the party is, as a general rule, greatly delighted at the prospect of seeing again telegraph poles, and railway tracks, as it is called, is full of interesting features, accompanied with a few difficulties which might assume larger proportions were it not for the fact that everyone knows that in a few days he will be seated in a C.P.R. dining car, and will have a good night's sleep in the Pullman.

Tents and stoves are, of course, immediately dispensed with. Each man draws only his own baggage on his toboggan, and there are not many men that will pull more than is necessary. Everything else is drawn by teams of four or five dogs to a toboggan. The average load, if well tied and moderately compact, varies from three hundred to four hundred pounds. Twenty-five to thirty miles a day along a river or lake trail is good travelling, considering that there is a halt of an hour or so at noon for lunch. The day's journey is brought to an end about five o'clock, just in time to clear out a hollow in the snow, to fill it with spruce brush, to erect a lean-to, and so to provide strictly open-air sleeping quarters for the night.

Arts.

THE proposal to establish an Historical Society to stimulate an interest in the study of history is one of the latest evidences of vitality in the department of history under the energetic direction of Professor Morison. Nothing definite has yet been done, but the fact that such a society would do much to satisfy a genuine want ought to enlist for it such support among the students and others as would lead to the early embodiment of such a proposition in concrete form. It is hoped that the organization of the society will have been completed by Christmas at the very latest.

An historical society cannot hope to be of live interest if purely esoteric and academic. Recognizing this truth, it has been thought wise to obtain lecturers, some of them from a distance, to give addresses on topics that have a combined historical and popular interest. Nor must we shut our eyes to the

fact that the success of the society as a live up-to-date organization must depend largely upon the interest shown in it by citizens of Kingston not directly associated with the University. The students, and especially the honor students in history, will have to be largely responsible for the stability of the society when once formed, but it must not be forgotten that the wider is the circle to which the society can appeal the greater will be its value.

There is a rich field for original work in both local and Canadian history and an Historical Society, together with our efficient department of Political Science and the Political Science Club, could do much towards stimulating effort along this line. Professor Morison contemplates spending next summer in research work in the north-west of Iceland and the results of his investigations, to be given out before the Historical Society, may be anticipated with a great deal of pleasure. The formation of the society should, we believe, receive the hearty support of all.

Did you read the report of Queen's fall Convocation proceedings as given in the Reading Room copy of the *Toronto Globe*? If you did you were more fortunate than a good many students were, who, on searching through that paper, found the report of the Convocation exercises ruthlessly slashed out. What was the motive prompting such an act of vandalism is hard to say. It may have been that the guilty one did not wish to invest a few cents in the purchase of a paper, it may have been that he was in too great a hurry to read it there, or possibly he wished to send the report home. Whatever he himself might urge in palliation of his action, it must be conceded that, from the view point of the student body, there is no excuse that can be accepted. The offence may seem trivial, yet it discloses a lack of that which a university training should especially serve to inculcate, viz.—a due consideration for the rights of others. A Scotland Yard in connection with the *Concursus* would be of no avail in such cases; the remedy must be found in the high sense of honor possessed by the individual student.

The parade, with its flaring lights, its grotesque faces, its fantastic costumes and its barbaric din is past and gone for another year. For a twelve month it will slumber in the mind as one vast glorious phantasmagoria. But it has not gone without teaching its lessons. To the world without we have shown in an imaginative and unique way that we are young and alive; as for ourselves, we are instinctively aware of a nearer friendship for one another, being drawn closer by that unifying influence which knits together in a more abiding friendship the lives of boys who have shared with each other the secrecy and the suspense of some ridiculous unheard of prank. And there are others whose footsteps did not follow the banners of their classes who now realize almost intuitively that they have let pass one of those incidents of college life which give it its color and charm and pleasant recollections.

Nor are lessons of a more practical character wanting. Some of our Science men will henceforth be better able to appreciate the skill of a dusty dirt-begrimed farmer who knows how to steer a traction engine through a gate. A man of Science only may be able to steer a dirigible airship, that is if he points its nose upwards; but traction engines—well, they are to be avoided. Then again, a spectator watching the line of march, and especially the Arts section of it, could easily tell from the wreathing ranks, the running to and fro, the huddling together and the straggling apart that we were not soldiers. However else we Arts men may be described we cannot be said to be soldierly. No, no, we are not a military people.

The Y. M. C. A. began its work this year with a special meeting on Oct. 11th for the purpose of extending a welcome to the freshmen. The special feature of the meeting was an inspiring address on "University Ideals" by Principal Gordon. Queen's, he said, had been founded on the principles of the Scottish universities, which, in contradiction to the great English institutions of learning, made it their aim to reach the masses of the people. To this ideal Queen's had, through her whole career, consistently adhered. She had been founded as a protest against the religious tests applied in other Canadian universities at that time and had never imposed any religious test whatever upon either professor or student with the exception of her Theological professors. The career of Queen's had been marked by the most loyal devotion to her cause by the students who had passed out from her walls and he knew that those who were entering now could be depended on to stand up for the ideals of the University, both during their college days and after they had left their Alma Mater to face the great problems of the world.

The first regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held on Friday, Oct. 18th, when those present listened to a splendid address by the president, Mr. M. N. Omond, on the subject "Freely Ye Have Received, Freely Give." In the course of his remarks he laid stress upon the fact that the college man, because of the richness of his inheritance from the great thinkers of the past, was expected to accomplish more towards the uplifting of the world than was the man with only ordinary opportunities. At the regular meeting on Oct. 25th, Mr. M. Y. Williams dealt with the subject, "Where Man Fails," after which a very profitable discussion took place.

The Dramatic Club have decided to present Shakespeare's Twelfth Night early in December, and are now busily engaged in rehearsal work. Much *Ado About Nothing* was first decided upon and then *Richard III*, but on account of the lateness of the date in getting started it was considered that either of these would entail too much work. The Society is very fortunate this year in having Mr. Hugh Osborne as instructor. Mr. Osborne has had several years' experience with Ben Greet, the famous Shakespearian actor,

and, under his capable direction, the Dramatic Club may be expected to fully uphold the splendid reputation gained by its brilliant work last year.

Quite in accordance with the usual custom, there are numerous complaints at the beginning of the term about the conversation that goes on in the reading room. Some of those in authority have even hinted "that something must be done to check it." But this social instinct is not so easily checked; it is characteristic of the human race and lies at the basis of our social organization. It is quite natural that old friends, especially after being separated during vacation, should enjoy a friendly greeting and a word or two between classes. Obviously the better method is not to seek to check this tendency but rather to change the place of conversation. We understand that the Arts Society has quite a substantial surplus on hand and, if a suggestion be permitted, would propose that the north end of the reading room be partitioned off and fitted out as a room where students could chat to their hearts' content.

The Journal extends a cordial welcome to Queen's first class in Pedagogy, which has partially completed its organization under the name of "The Literary Society of the Faculty of Education." A committee has been appointed to draw up a constitution and the following officers have been elected:—Hon. President, Prof. C. Lavell; President, W. D. Lowe; Vice-President, Miss Reid; Sec.-Treasurer, M. Cornell.

The Freshman Year is to be congratulated on the judicious selection of officers it has made, for much of a year's success in college life depends upon the initial board of officers. And by the way, it must be noted that the ladies hold their share of the offices. Those elected were:—Hon. President, Prof. George W. Mitchell, M.A.; President, Mr. Norman Macdonald; Vice President, Miss Robinson; Secretary, Miss Isa. Drysdale; Treasurer, Miss Hudson; Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. C. Scott; Historian, Mr. Cochrane; Prophet, Miss Wilson; Poet, Mr. Wood; Orator, Mr. Ken. Macdonell; Marshall, Mr. Wiles.

The Year '10 has elected the following officers:—Hon. President, Prof. Marshall; President, W. R. Leadbeater; Vice-President, Miss Ethel Gordon; Sec.-Treasurer, W. G. Neish; Assistant Sec.-Treasurer, Miss Marion Hewton; Poetess, Miss Helen Drummond; Orator, G. MacKinnon; Historian, G. E. Macdonald; Marshall, H. N. MacKinnon.

The subject "Resolved, that Canada should move to abrogate the treaty admitting Japanese emigrants to Canada," will be debated before the Alma

Mater Society on Nov. 9th, by representatives of '08 and '09. Messrs. H. Black and A. P. Menzies will uphold the negative for '09, and Messrs. Caverly and Kennedy will represent '08.

The following were the committees appointed to arrange for the Freshman's Reception, the first named person on each committee being the convener: Invitation—Messrs. W. A. Dobson, H. W. McKiel, J. M. McGillivray, A. Rintoul, R. Hamblly, Bruce, Saint, N. W. Connolly and Misses Nesbitt, Robertson, Marshall, Henderson, and Muir. Refreshment—Mr. D. L. McKay and Misses Cram, Hiscock, Goodwin, E. Elliott and Ross. Program—Messrs. A. Beecroft, D. I. McLeod, Ross, Stirling, Galbraith and Misses Millar, Hall, Stuart, Pierce. Reception—D. A. McArthur, C. J. Burns, Polson, W. A. Lawson, H. Kingston, T. B. Williams, Leadbeater, Dixon, W. Morrison and Misses Thomas, Shaw, Lou Reid, Macdonnell, Jordan, Watson, Chown, Reive. Decoration—Messrs. Peeling, McKinnon, D. A. Ferguson, J. V. Dobson, C. L. Hays, G. Cook, J. H. V. Hunter and Misses Shortt, Summerby, Code, Lander, Cameron.

Fall Convocation.

ON Wednesday, 16th, fall Convocation was held in Grant Hall. The students on the occasion occupied the gallery, Arts being on one side, Science and Medicine on the opposite. The seats at the back were occupied by the ladies. The body of the hall was open to the public. On the platform were the members of the faculties and governing bodies and the eminent men who received degrees. The effect of the scene presented by the assembly in Grant Hall was worthy of an important occasion.

The ceremonies connected with the installation of the new professors and the granting of degrees were interesting throughout. Professor Morison, the new incumbent of the Chair in History, was presented by Dr. Watson, who, after referring in terms of appreciation of the work done by Professor Ferguson, stated succinctly the scholarly achievements and high academic standing of his successor.

Professor McClement, who succeeds Professor Fowler in Botany, was introduced by Dr. Goodwin.

To the ranks of the medical staff there was but one addition, Dr. F. Etherington, recently appointed Professor of Anatomy, being formally installed in office.

Dean Lavell and Dr. O. J. Stevenson, of the Faculty of Education, were the last of the new members of the staff to be accepted by the Chancellor. They were introduced by Professor Dyde, who in an illuminated speech outlined the work of the old normal schools and the general system for the training of teachers. Dr. Seath, the Superintendent of Education for Ontario, followed Professor Dyde in a brief address. He conveyed to Queen's congratulations

from the Minister of Education and Premier Whitney. These gentlemen were unable to attend convocation, but by messages of good-will manifested their sympathy with the Faculty of Education, which was launched on its career by the installation of the Dean and his assistant.

The second half of the afternoon was occupied by the ceremonies connected with the granting of degrees to certain eminent men.

From the ranks of those in official life came Mr. H. B. Spotton, recently appointed High School inspector. Mr. Spotton had a long and successful career as a teacher.

The representative of university professoriates was Professor Ballantyne, of Knox, who was introduced by Dr. Jordan in a neat and facetiously turned speech.

Mr. A. P. Lowe, who has done important work for the Geological Survey Department, was similarly honored. It was a matter for regret to the authorities and those present at Convocation that Mr. Lowe was unable to receive his degree in person owing to serious illness.

As an eminent and worthy physician, Dr. W. B. Eikie was awarded a degree. Dr. James Third, who as a student worked under Dr. Eikie, made the presentation to the Chancellor.

Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, was the last on the list. The presentation was made by Professor Shortt, who referred to Mr. Graham's popularity, and the fact that he was one of the few men in public life who had no trace of partisan bitterness. Mr. Graham, in thanking the Senate for the honor conferred on him, made a speech typical in its humor and prittiness.

The interesting proceedings of the afternoon were closed by the ceremony of unveiling the bust of Chancellor Fleming. On behalf of the graduates, who gave the bust to the university, D. M. McIntyre performed the ceremony and made the address that it involved. As years pass Chancellor Fleming becomes more deeply endeared to the students and members of the governing bodies. His memory will long be kept fresh at Queen's. But it is well that there should be about the halls some object to remind the students of the future of the wonderful man who did so much for Queen's, for Canada and the whole British Empire.

In accepting the bust, on behalf of the Senate, Principal Gordon made a brief speech that was listened to with keen pleasure by all present.

In introducing Professor Morison, Vice-Principal said:

"Allow me to present to you Mr. John L. Morison, M.A., whom the Trustees, after the most careful enquiries, and after due consideration of the claims of competing candidates, unanimously agreed to appoint to the Chair of History in this University. Mr. Morison comes to us as the successor the eminent scholar, who for over a third of a century has been a familiar figure in our halls, and it would be ungrateful in us, who have for so long a term of years profited by his labors, to allow this opportunity to pass without some reference, however inadequate, to Professor Ferguson's wide learning, devotion to duty,

high Christian principle, and keen and intelligent sympathy for all that is great and noble. I am sure that I express the feelings of every one of his colleagues, and not least of those who have known him longest, when I say that it was a rare privilege to be associated with him in the education of the future rulers and teachers of this great Dominion. No one could come in contact with him without experiencing that peculiar sense of elevation which comes from intercourse with the choicer spirits of the race. In an age which in its haste and aggressiveness is apt to over estimate the importance of the immediate and the ephemereal, Professor Ferguson was ever true to the great word of Dante, that man would strive to "make himself eternal." His life was in the subject he taught, and he never slackened in his effort to gain a more complete mastery of it, while nothing gave him so much delight as the progress of his pupils. Though he has retired into private life, I feel sure that the studies to which he has devoted a long life-time will still continue to engage his attention and we may yet have from him another historical work, which will add to the deservedly high reputation he has already achieved by the publication of his "History of the Middle Ages," a work which bears on every page the evidence of long years of patient and concentrated toil and of scholarship of no mean order. His successor, Mr. Morison, comes to us in the vigour of youth and with the highest commendation of his teachers, who are entirely at one in extolling his natural gifts and his acquirements, enthusiasm, the power of touching the imagination of his pupils and stimulating their zeal and energy. I have had no difficulty in speaking as I have done of Professor Ferguson, because Professor Ferguson is not here; but how am I to be equally frank about Professor Morison, who is here? Mr. Morison belongs to a country, and to a university, the citizens of which, as everyone knows, are not less distinguished by their *perferidum ingenium* than by their excess of modesty; and my task is made all the more difficult because that country and that university happen to be my own—though I take no special credit for the one or the other; it is one of the "inscrutable decrees" of providence, which, as a good Calvinist, I humbly accept, that only a few men after all can be born in Scotland and educated in the University of Glasgow, while other less favored mortals have to be contented with the second-best: England or Ireland, or the United States, or Canada for a country and Oxford, Dublin, Harvard or Queen's for a University. Mr. Morison and I, who have had special favors heaped upon us, have much cause for thankfulness, but none for self-congratulation; and feeling this deeply we are both, as I hope, models of humility. Mr. Morison, at least, has not been slow to respond to his advantages. As "good wine needs no bush," it will be enough to give a bare statement of the process through which he has passed in order to explain why the Trustees had no hesitation in offering to him the post of Professor of History in Queen's University.

Mr. Morrison was educated at Greenock Academy and studied in the University of Glasgow from 1892 till 1898. At the University, after fulfilling the conditions required for the ordinary Master's degree he spend three years in special study, first for the honours degree in English Language and Liter-

ature, and then for the honours in History. In English he held the first place in Professor Bradley's Honours class and occupied a similar position in the History and Constitutional History class. At the same time, of the University prizes, he won the "Ewing" Historical Medal, the Lord Rector's prize for an essay on the "Influence of British Colonization on the Peace and Civilization of the World," and the Logan Medal given annually to the most distinguished graduate in Arts of the year. In 1898 he graduated with first class honours in English Language and Literature, and first class honours in History. In his post graduated work, he continued the study of Old English, working for a short time at Oxford under Professor Napier, and in 1900, after examination, he won the "G. A. Clark" Scholarship, an award made once in four years to honour graduates in English Language and Literature.

For the scholarship he professed as a special subject "Old English Poetry" and in connection with that subject he gave a short course of lectures to Professor Raleigh's honour class.

From 1901 till 1904 he acted as assistant to the Professor of History in Glasgow and at the same time held a lectureship in British History in connection with Professor Raleigh's Honours school in Literature. In the course of his work, besides examining and lecturing for Professor Medley's classes, he gave to his own Honours men (who varied in number from six or seven to about twenty) three courses of lectures; each consisting of fifty—one on eighteenth century British History with special reference to the political literature of the time; and two on the sixteenth century, more especially dealing with the Renaissance and Reformation.

In October, 1904, on the appointment of Professor MacNeil Dixon to the Glasgow Chair of Literature, Professor Raleigh and he asked Mr. Morison to take up work in English Literature, since changes in the staff threatened the continuity of tradition in that school. He therefore acted for three years as Lecturer on English Literature at Queen Margaret College, and senior assistant to Professor Dixon. This involved the management of a class of women students whose numbers grew from 66 to 110; to whom he gave each session about 80 lectures, and for the entire control of whose studies he was responsible. In addition he lectured once a week to the men's class in the University, and gave occasional lectures to students reading for Honours in English Literature.

For five summers he volunteered his services in extra tutorial work, varying the subjects and methods to suit the needs of his students. In part they worked at a foreign language for historical purposes, studying Italian with special reference to Machiavelli, Dante, and the legends of St. Francis. A year ago he also organized a "Seminar" for the detailed study of certain points in the History of English Literature and worked on these lines with about 40 honours students. This summer work was throughout purely voluntary both on his part and on that of his students, the intention being to encourage students to learn work in detail and to study somewhat beyond the limits of a degree examination.

In the more general concerns of college, Mr. Morison along with the

Professor of History, organized an Historical Society; worked as President in certain of the sectional college societies, and took a prominent part in the re-organization of the Glasgow University Volunteer Company, of which he was lieutenant.

Mr. Morison as this record shows, is a perfect glutton for work; and I need hardly say that in this University he will have ample scope for the exercise of his taste in that direction. May I ask you, Mr. Chancellor, to admit Mr. Morison in due form to the rights and privileges of Professor of History in Queen's University.

Science.

DEVELOPMENT AND THE SCIENCE STUDENT.

THE unprecedented development of Canadian resources has a peculiar bearing on the life of the student of Science. It issues the call to young man to fit himself for a vocation in scientific work, of one kind or another—presently it allures him so strongly that the temptation to give his services to that development which has called him to study, before that study has reached its normal switching off place, is hard to resist.

Men are wanted by the development, men must be had, and offers must be made sufficiently attractive.

The science man occupies a unique position among students. There is nothing to prevent his practising his profession before he has taken a certain academic standing. The prospective doctor knows that his course must be completed before his life work begins, the high school teacher practically must complete his arts course, the minister must hold his testamur, and so on—the Science student may break off in the middle of his course, accept work, and may indeed become a successful engineer.

The students of the senior and junior years must realize this on glancing over their diminished ranks.

Whether or not this falling away from the ranks is a mistake on the part of those who drop out is not ours to say. Indeed it would be presumptuous to attempt to do so without a consideration of each case by itself.

In general it would seem that that which is worth commencing is worth completing. True, at times, the student feels that what a man wants is less theory and more practice than a college course can offer, but these are the times when he is looking at some particular phase of the work rather than at the broad training which must eventually stand the man of science in good stead.

However, that may be, this diminution is certainly a loss to those who remain. They look in vain for old faces and wish in vain for old comradeship and its guidance and strength.

After all, college life is a part of real life—the life of a citizen of the state. The condition for best results and greatest pleasure is that college

life would be an unbroken fellowship during the whole term or rather series of terms.

There is an esprit-de-corps in a body of Science men seldom met with elsewhere. How much more pronounced would this be under the ideal condition.

This year there is a large freshman class—the largest in the history of the School. As yet there is but slight diminution of the Sophomore body. Let the men of these classes give this matter careful thought, for it is a question which now affects the Science student in a degree scarcely realized by those beyond the walls, and the indications are that, with coming years, the call will grow stronger and stronger.

The question must be met. It cannot be evaded.

PERSONALS.

W. C. McGinnis is at Larder Lake.

J. M. Sands, '07, takes up his new duties this week as superintendent of oil borings and erection of derricks for the Southern Pacific, at San Francisco.

J. H. Strothers, Ottawa, was renewing acquaintances in town recently.

J. F. Grenon is on the engineering staff of the Chicoutimi Pulp Co., at Chicoutimi, P.Q.

W. S. Dobbs is prospecting for copper in Alaska.

G. S. McLaren is in Kingston for a few days.

Hugh Matheson is visiting friends in town.

J. Bartlett and D. W. Houston are here from the north.

J. R. Akins has gone to Ottawa for the winter.

Godfrey F. Baker will not be in college this year. He is greatly missed on the football field.

J. F. Pringle is on T.C.R. construction at La Tuque, Quebec, and will not be in college this year.

Ed. J. Bolger, Resident Engineer, T.C.R., was up from Quebec to spend a few days with his family at Kingston.

Willie Goodwin has been very ill during the past few weeks and was for some time in the hospital. We sincerely hope for his hasty recovery and that he may soon be out among the boys again.

The following officers have been elected for the year '09:—Hon. President, Professor MacPhail; President, E. L. Bruce; Vice President, C. U. Peeling; Secretary, E. S. Frost.

The following are the officers for the final year:—Hon. President, Professor Gill; President, J. J. Jeffery;

MINERALOGY.

The Mineralogical department of the School of Mining is one which we may well be proud of.

Professor Nicol has spared no effort in endeavoring to make this department the best of its kind in the country, and by his enthusiastic energy he has converted the spacious ground floor of the Ontario building from a *sac à tous mettre* into a paradise of mineralogical beauty.

The alabaster clearness of the reflective walls and flooring enliven the artistic effects which are further beautified by the massive columns, lending a charm which for a few moments holds the visitor's admiration from the vitreous encasements of a scientific ordering of nature's wealth.

The economic importance of various minerals are shown here in a nutshell, from the native state to the finished product. In the same manner can be seen the shafts and tunnelings of mines in their many intricacies. Crystallographic forms are exhibited in a way that is well calculated to awaken the envious emotions of the student unlearned in the science of crystallography. Then the collection of mineral specimens for which Professor Nicol lives, moves and has his being is well worth more than all the praise we can give in these columns.

Let us hope that the students will take advantage of the opportunities which are offered here, and might we ask them to remember this department when they are out in the world. Graduates and students can assist in further increasing its efficiency by sending in specimens from time to time.

Mr. Geo. J. McKay, '07 graduate, Mining, comes back to us this year as an instructor in the mineralogical laboratories. His knowledge of milling and handling of ores makes him a valuable addition to the teaching staff of the School of Mining.

His record as a student is one of the brightest. In the first year he captured the Chancellor's scholarship and in his third year he took the Bruce Carruthers scholarship in Mining. During the summer of 1907, he conducted the assay work in the mining laboratories of the School of Mining.

It is his ability to combine the theoretical and practical which has already made Mr. McKay so well liked by the "muckers."

Mr. E. W. Henderson, '05 Electrical graduate, has returned to Queen's as lecturer in Electrical Engineering. He graduated with high standing in his year and has since been through the famous Westinghouse Electric Co's apprentice course, which has fitted him as a thorough electrical engineer who can lecture with authority on his subject. He was also on the travelling staff of the Westinghouse Co. and while acting in this capacity he had occasion to visit and familiarize himself with the latest and most up-to-date electrical appliances.

Mr. Henderson's appointment has relieved Prof. Gill of much overwork.

The time-honored custom, in Science, of the Sophomores "licking" the Freshmen broke out in all its fierceness again this year. The Sophs, who

were thoroughly organized and clad in football suits, captured a dozen Freshmen and held them tied up in the old gymnasium as a bait to lure the other freshies in. With grit and determination the neatly clothed freshmen plunged through a broken window and after a few minutes of fierce fighting were bound-hand and foot, then placed in two rows numbering about one hundred and ten, while the smallest man in the sophomore year took great delight in branding the defenceless mortals with an indelible F on each cheek. In order to further initiate the first year students their boots were piled up on the lawn in front of the new Arts building that the ladies might see some of the fun.

We venture to say that the 1911 class will yet show the "teners" that they are fighters of no mean order if given fair play.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

The election of officers for the Engineering Society was held in the engineering building on Saturday, October 26th, and resulted as follows:—

Hon. President, Professor R. W. Brock; President, R. O. Sweezey; 1st. Vice President, Wilson M. Harding; 2nd Vice President, M. Y. Williams; Secretary, C. W. Drury; Assistant Secretary, D. E. Keeley; Treasurer, K. S. Clark. Committee, J. Stott, '08; C. L. Hays, '09; P. E. Doucaster, '10; G. M. Thomson, '11.

ELECTION FOR VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Sr. Judge, Fred L. Sine; Jr. Judge, E. L. Bruce; Sr. Pros. Attorney, T. A. McGinnis; Jr. Pros. Attorney, J. S. McIntosh; Sheriff, K. S. Twitchell; Clerk, T. D. Campbell; Crier, W. H. Tuckett; Chief of Police, B. R. McKay. Constables:—J. B. Dunkley and A. Brown, '08; F. H. Ransome and W. H. Roberts, '09; O. G. Gallagher and W. J. Fletcher, '10; G. M. Thomson and E. F. Elliot, '11.

SAINTS' REST.—*Rules and Regulations.*

Copied from board in final year draughting room:

1. No chewing except under your breath.
2. No smoking except tobacco.
3. No cursory remarks; *i.e.*, nothing worse than, Mercy Percy where's Gussy?
4. No remarks concerning the lady tennis players.
5. Keep your nose to your work, not to the window pane.
6. No drinking out of an empty bottle.
7. No French "ditties" from "S-e-z-e or the Squaw Man."

Medicine.

ON account of the extra work connected with his new appointment as Government Pathologist, Dr. W. T. Connell has resigned his position as Secretary of the Medical Faculty. Dr. Etherington who was installed as Professor of Anatomy on Oct. 16th, has been appointed his successor.

Was there not a Reading Room Committee appointed for this year? If so, why have the usual magazines and journals not made their appearance? Some of the daily papers are not to be found in their assigned places for some days after their arrival. Others are left lying about to mysteriously disappear.

An exciting and amusing time was experienced lately by the Seniors and Juniors, when the Sophomores undertook to give the Freshmen their annual initiation. The second year students planned to assemble in the Medical Hall during the noon-hour and surprise the Freshmen as they marched in one by one to their one o'clock lecture.

By some means the latter were made wise and only a few who had not been informed, walked into the trap. These were tied and carried into the cloak-room where they were branded on the brow and on each cheek with the letter F. The other Freshmen who had collected outside broke through the door and proceeded to return the compliment by doing likewise to their seniors. The "Freshies" took their medicine like men.

After rush. Professor (in calling roll)—"P-w-rs". No answer.
Professor—"Hasn't he been found."

Professor—"What is the direction of fracture of the clavicle."
Leck H-gh-n—"Greenstick."

Professor—"It might be in your case." (To class—"Gentlemen, remember greenstick fracture occurs only in childhood.")

D-l-y, to boys of final year at Rockwood—"What are you looking at?"
Inmate, imagining she was addressed—"Bum bunch."

During lecture at Rockwood at 2.30 o'clock, the clock strikes three times—
Long P-t—"By gee! the clock is crazy, too."

Dr. J. P. I. Cl-n-y, who has been walking the hospitals in Disley, Sask., after returning to Kingston demonstrated to the final year the operation for radical cure of "hair" lip.

I. D. Connolly, who has been re-appearing all summer, has returned to college.

The annual election of officers took place on Friday afternoon, Oct. 18th. As the President of the Aesculapian Society was elected by acclamation, less interest was taken than there would have been otherwise. N. W. Connolly carried off the greatest number of votes.

AESCULAPIAN SOCIETY.

Hon. Pres., Dr. A. D. McIntyre (accl.); President, H. Dunlop, B.A., (accl.); Vice-Pres., J. J. McCann; Secretary, H. H. Milburn; Asst. Sec., B. Wickware; Treasurer, W. H. Craig. Committee, W. T. Cornett, '08; C. W. Burns, '09; G. Cook, '10; G. A. Publow, '011.

THE CONCURSUS INIQUITATIS ET VIRTUTIS.

Chief Justice, N. J. McKinley; Senior Judge, T. Little; Junior Judge, J. Kelly; Senior Prosecuting Attorney; H. A. Connolly (accl.); Junior Prosecuting Attorney, J. E. Brunett (accl.); Medical Experts, J. A. Charlebois, J. P. I. Clancy; Sheriff, C. J. McPherson; Clerk, J. B. Hutton; Crier, J. G. Bailey (accl.). Constables—J. J. McPherson, '09; W. Moffatt, M. J. Gibson, '10; J. Jordan, P. P. Clark, '11. Grand Jury—N. W. Connolly, E. Byrne, '08; A. Ferguson; M. C. McKinnon, '09; N. F. Thompson, C. J. McCutcheon, '10; C. C. Patterson, C. M. Crawford, '11.

The results of the several year elections are as follows:

'08—Hon. Pres., Dr. McIntyre; President, M. C. Costello; Vice-Pres., A. MacDonald; Sec.-Treas., J. P. I. Clancy.
'09—Hon. Pres., Dr. Morrison; President, R. Ellis; Vice-Pres., J. B. Hutton; Sec.-Treas., B. C. Reynolds.
'10—Hon. Pres., Dr. Etherington; President, J. N. Gardiner; Vice-Pres., C. E. McCutcheon; Sec.-Treas., W. E. Anderson.
'11—Hon. Pres., Dr. Richardson; President, W. Gravelle; Vice-Pres., P. J. Kennedy; Sec.-Treas., G. Chown.

Divinity.

WHILE the editor for Divinity is wandering over the earth's surface his benighted brethren on the JOURNAL staff are raving in distraction at the dire consequences of his absence from college. The spiritual needs of his confreres in Divinity are sacrificed to those of the people for whom he has been caring in the summer months.

To one man and another the JOURNAL is forced to resort for copy for the Divinity section. Last week the work of substituting was undertaken by one

who is so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of theological controversy that he expended his logic in attempting to prove that the rooms in Divinity Hall do not appeal to the aesthetic sense—a perfectly obvious fact requiring no argument. But his efforts were not without results, for straightway there came into position a new and wholesome set of curtains. Doubtless other important reforms will flow from his daring suggestions (and the fact is not unworthy of comment) that he undertook with some *joie d'esprit* the task of pointing out the shortcomings of the rooms in which the theologs foregather for regular lectures.

The substitute for second issue is of sturdier build, and would probably give the editor of this section some trouble in a tussle. He, however, did his work so well that we feel assured there will be no complaint lodged against him. To our brothers in Medicine we humbly call attention to the screed on Dr. Osler's warning to embryo physicians. The opinion of its author on the importance and timeliness of this warning coincides with that of the editorial department and must therefore be accepted as beyond dispute.

To the two substitutes on whose services the JOURNAL has had to depend in the first two issues, the thanks of Divinity men is extended.

It has been suggested that the beginning of the supplemental examinations will bring the Divinity editor at once to the fold. This, however, is the product of the '*joie d'esprit*' and cannot be relied on.

On Tuesday evening, October 15th, at the David Morrice Hall of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, an interesting event took place. In the presence of a large assembly of the Presbytery and of the public, the Rev. R. E. Welsh, M.A., D.D., was inducted into the Chair of Apologetics and Church History, and the Rev. A. R. Gordon, M.A., D. Lit., into that of Old Testament Literature and Exegesis.

In the death of Rev. John Potts, D.D., which took place in Toronto on Wednesday, the 16th inst., the Methodist Church in Canada lost one of her strongest men and one of her acknowledged and most honoured leaders. Indeed in his passing, the church of all names and creeds will be sorely and sadly bereaved. He was by no means a narrow sectarian. On the contrary he was a man of broad sympathies and deeply interested in all the movements that made for the uplift of men.

Dr. Potts has been widely known and highly honored outside his own church, no man more so during all its history. In a peculiar sense he belonged to all the churches and was a thoroughly representative leader of the religious forces of his time. In Sunday school work, in Bible Society enterprise, upon the public platform, in the social life of his own city and elsewhere, his name was everywhere known and always stood for catholicity of spirit and wideness of vision. Many who will most keenly mourn his going are not named by the Methodist name, and many who will most sadly miss his genial

smile and warm handshake knew him quite outside the circle of church life and activity. By the test of service and by the keener test of love and kindness towards his brother man, Dr. Potts has been one of the great men of our times.

—*The Presbyterian.*

An unanimous call was given to Rev. G. A. Brown, M.A., B.D., graduate of Queen's University, by the Burk's Falls congregation. The call was presented at the meeting of the Presbytery of North Bay, which met at New Liskeard on Sept. 25th. On Mr. Brown's acceptance, the ordination was appointed to take place on Oct. 8th, Messrs. McLennan, to preside, Thorn to preach, McKibbin to address the minister and Johnston the people.

"Slowly have I learned
 Not to hurry,
 Not to worry;
 Also slowly learned
 While I'm here
 Not to fear—
 All is in God's hands."

The time will come when the civilized man will feel that rights of every creature on earth are as sacred as his own. Any thing short of this cannot be perfect civilization.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

PROFESSOR OSLER'S ADVICE.

Dr. William Osler, Regius Professor in Medicine in Oxford University, should be eminently qualified to give the public sound advice along the lines of his profession at least. Like some other eminent men, he has once or twice yielded to the temptation to talk of the things that he knew least about, but we must surely give his words fully par value when he discusses any question of a medical character, or relating to the cure and welfare of the human body. The papers of last week gave a brief synopsis of an address delivered by him before the students of St. Mary's Hospital, London, that contains several items of more than passing interest to the general public as well as to the medical profession. Dr. Osler told his hearers that their success in the medical profession was largely a matter of good health, and then he went on to read them a lecture on their carelessness in that regard. And the two items that he laid emphasis upon were their failure to take regular exercise and their excessive use of tobacco. These, rather than overwork, were responsible for their ill-health.—*The Christian Guardian.*

Ladies.

THE year's work is well begun again for notices of committee meetings are vainly seeking a conspicuous place among the book-lists, pinned three deep on the bulletin boards. The girls are beginning to know one another and everything is much as it used to be, save for the gaps caused by the absence of so many of the old girls, for more than the usual number seem to have dropped out. Both the Y.W.C.A. and the Levana Society feel the effect of this. The absence of Miss Macfarlane and Miss Burke has rather handicapped the Y.W. at the beginning of the winter's work, and the sudden call for Miss Patton to return home leaves the Levana Society without a secretary. It is hoped arrangements can be made to fill these vacancies this week so the presidents of these two organizations may celebrate Thanksgiving day heartily.

To the girls who have registered in the Faculty of Education this year and who have not previously been students of Queen's, both the Levana Society and the Y.W.C.A. extend a special welcome. Make yourselves at home among us. Join our societies and attend the meetings. We need you and you need us. If you are only to be here a year, make the very most of your opportunities, remembering that attention to the social side of college life is an important duty. The Levana room is at the disposal of the woman students of Queen's. You are one of them, so make use of your privilege.

The first regular meeting of the Levana Society was held on Wednesday, Oct. 9, the President, Miss A. S. Reive, in the chair. Mrs. Goodwin, the Honorary President, was present and in her own graceful, kindly way welcomed the new girls and renewed acquaintance with the others. It was unanimously agreed upon that in future no girl be allowed to march in any college procession at any college function requiring academic costume unless clad in cap and gown. At the close of the business meeting it seemed very fitting that materials for making mortar-boards should be distributed, and all who wished to do so given an opportunity to make them. '11 promises to be a brilliant year, for several carried finished caps away with them. Ice-cream and cake were served before the close of the meeting.

The Freshettes' reception was held on Friday, Oct. 11. As usual, elaborate preparations were made, and the initiation ceremonies were more than usually impressive. The programme committee had evidently been reading Shakespeare recently (perhaps some of them are in the Dramatic Club) for the ghosts seemed to have been instructed to confine their remarks to monosyllables. The dim lights and gloomy halls roused terror in the hearts of some, but the sight of the Teddy-bears reassured them, and not even the grim old judge or the b—but to tell more would be unwise—at any rate someone had no *short* amount of strong muscular exercise.

When the newcomers had been duly received as members of Queen's, all returned to the upper hall and the remainder of the evening was spent almost as enjoyable. Miss Lillian Birley won the guessing contest and was rewarded with streamers of the college colors.

Some of the more serious-minded of the younger freshettes seem to consider the initiation a most absurd and foolish institution. When they are sophomores they will view it differently. No doubt it is foolish, but who ever intended it should be anything else! Enough nights must be spent in ordinary commonplace way: let us have our unusual one.

Some people have the idea that because Silver Bay was the scene of a religious conference it must have been a very dull and solemn place, but nothing could be farther from the truth. Our mornings were indeed filled up with classes and lectures, though the bright eager faces of those eight hundred girls would quickly have banished the thought that there was anything tiresome or uninteresting in the morning's work. But, in the afternoons, which were entirely given out to recreation, anything jollier than the Y.W.C.A. conference would be hard to imagine. All manner of sports had been provided for us; mountain climbing, boating, bathing, basket-ball and tennis were all enjoyed by the different girls.

The competitive sports were most exciting, and were keenly contested. The very best of good-feeling and courtesy prevailed throughout, though there was plenty of good-natured rivalry, each college cheering bravely for her own representatives. The Canadians, thirty in number, representing eight different colleges, were joined in one delegation, and our representatives in the sports were entered as "Canadians," irrespective of college. We had a Canadian call, too, which has done duty now for several years at Silver Bay. It is supposed to sound like Indian and is as follows:

I ji itika,
Ki yi yip,
Canada, Canada!
Rip, rip, rip.
Kava, keva, wawa.
Kava, keka ta,
Canada, Canada!
Rah, rah, rah!

One of the most interesting afternoons was that of the aquatic sports, when all contests in rowing, swimming and diving took place. The scene presented to the spectators, who were ranged along the shore, was a very gay and pretty one. The beauties of Lake George are well known, and there is no lovelier spot on the lake than Silver Bay. On this bright sunshiny afternoon the smooth stretch of water gleamed like crystal against the dark green background of the mountain beyond. And as the boats shot out and darted along in the different races, and the clear musical calls from the groups of girls on the shore rang out over the water, the whole effect was almost like a glimpse into fairyland and the memory of it most delightful.

The most memorable afternoon, however, was that of College Day, when each delegation had an opportunity to appear in costume and perform before the leaders of the conference and a large number of other friends gathered on the verandah of the hotel. On the lawn in front all the delegations were seated in groups, leaving an open space in the centre to which, as its name was called out, each delegation advanced, did its "stunt" and then went back to its place on the grass. Many of the costumes and "stunts" showed much ingenuity and skill. The Canadians could not attempt anything very elaborate, as almost no previous preparation had been made, but we were told that our performance was quite effective. We represented Canadian winter and summer, half of the girls being dressed in white sweaters and skirts, with red toques and sashes and carrying snowshoes, the other half wearing white gowns with garniture of maple leaves and carrying maple branches. We drew up in a double line, winter and summer girls alternating, advanced to the centre, and there opened out, forming a large C. After singing "The Land of the Maple" and an improvised song on Silver Bay we retired gracefully to our place on the grass and gave way to the next comer.

All too swiftly in this happy way the ten days sped around, and as we sailed away, homeward bound, our hearts re-echoed the words of the song coming more and more faintly across the water to the girls left on the dock:

Silver Bay's the place to go
To make the friendships rare,
Jolly times and laughter chimes
And girls from everywhere.
Glad, oh, be glad,
And sadly sail away,
Only don't forget to sail
Back to Silver Bay.

P. S. M.

Athletics.

QUEEN'S, 20; M'GILL, 4.

October 19th.

THOSE who witnessed the first home game were never in doubt as to its outcome—Queen's took the offensive from the very first and had the game cinched at the close of the first half. The victory was largely due to the excellent punting by Williams, combined with fast following up and sure tackling by the wings. Although considerable line bucking was attempted the kicking game was found to be the most effective. The halves attempted little open work, evidently fearing to take any chances of losing the ball. Fine work on the part of McGill's outside wings also prevented very many end runs being attempted.

The tackling was well up to the mark and with few exceptions the ball

was well handled by the halves. Crawford at full was as reliable and as sure as ever and easily maintained his reputation. Williams, as has been mentioned, did very effective work, while Macdonnell and Elliott went into the line with great vim. Dobson played a heady game at quarter, although he was unfortunate in losing the ball a few times. The work of the scrumage was more than satisfactory. The wing line played as strongly as ever and successfully withstood McGill's attempts, to buck-end runs were equally futile.

In only one point did the McGill team show any superiority, and that is the way in which they went after the ball. Possession of the ball is everything in rugby and Queen's should ginger up a little in this line. It is better to make a five yard gain and still keep the ball than to go fifteen and lose it.

The whole team played with great snap and aggressiveness. Captain Turner kept his men well in hand and never let the game get beyond him.

Queen's lined up as follows: Full back, Crawford; halves, Macdonnell, Elliott and Williams; quarter, Dobson; scrumage, Bruce, May, Barker; inside wings, Kennedy, Wiles (Gallagher); middle wings, Buck, Beggs; out-sides, Cooke, Turner (captain).

R. M. C., 18; QUEEN'S II, 7.

October 19th.

Contrary to all expectations the R. M. C. succeeded in defeating the second team by the above score. Queen's II, however, are still in the running as they have a majority of points on the round. Captain Carson was back in the game, and his presence accounts for the Cadets' victory. Queen's played a good safe game but their anxiety to keep the score down prevented them from taking too many chances.

The second team will meet McGill II here on the 26th.

The team that faced the Cadets was as follows: Full back, Fraser; halves, McKenzie, Pennock (captain), Madden; quarter, Meikle; scrumage, McKay, Beecroft and Wood; inside wings, Pringle, Clarke; middle wings, Lawson, McCann; outside wings, Young and Murphy.

QUEENS', 15; OTTAWA COLLEGE, 15.

October 26th.

This game was without doubt the finest and best contested that has ever taken place on Queens gridiron for many a day. From the very first it could be seen that the struggle was to be one of giants and of well-matched ones. Ottawa took the lead and for a while the score stood 2 to 1 in Ottawa's favor. Then shortly before half-time Queen's got a touch and the half closed with the score 6 to 2 in their favor. Ottawa gingered up in the second half and made the score-board read like this: Ottawa, 8; Queen's, 6. Queen's were not to be denied and soon evened the score. Ottawa were still going strong and added another point, thus breaking the tie. In a few minutes they added two more—Ottawa, 11; Queen's 8. Again Ottawa scored, this time a drop, adding four

points. Queen's braced up at this stage, and with only ten minutes to play forced two rouges and got a try which was not converted. The game ended a tie—Queen's 15, Ottawa 15.

On the whole the play was pretty evenly divided, the ball travelling from one end of the field to the other. Ottawa, we must admit did better team work, and had Queen's equalled Ottawa here the score would have been different. The visitors pulled off their plays with great precision and snap, and they had a number of them, too. Queen's was practically forced to rely on Williams' kicking and Williams did not fail to respond to the demand. Though subjected to the roughest treatment, and on one occasion being laid out as the result of dastardly work by Filiatrault, "Ken" stuck to the game to the last minute. The kick and follow up play was the only one that Queen's seemed able to work, the halves failing to combine successfully for any runs. Ottawa, contrary to expectations showed great strength on the line and withstood Queen's attempts to buck. On the other hand Ottawa went right through Queen's line for good gains. In tackling the visitors showed up a little better invariably getting the man good and low. Individually Queen's played excellent ball and it is unnecessary to make special reference. In team work, however, the visitors had the advantage.

Queen's lined up as follows: Full back, Crawford; halves, Elliott, Macdonnell, Williams; quarter, Chartrand; scrumage, Bruce, Barker, May; inside wings, Kennedy, Gallagher; middle wings, Beggs, Buck; outsides, Cooke and Turner (captain).

QUEEN'S 11, 12; M'GILL 11, 21.

October 26th.

The unexpected surely happened when McGill 11 won from Pennock's stalwarts by the above score. It was all Queen's in the first half, the team playing with great snap and vigor and pulling off all sorts of ground, gaining plays. The score at the close of the half was: Queen's, 12; McGill, 1. McGill, however, came back hard and strong in the second half, while Queen's went all to pieces—just why, nobody knows. McGill deserved the victory for they certainly put up the true article in the second half, gaining ground on nearly every play, while Queen's seemed to lose all their vim. When Livingston and McKenzie became injured the back division fell away and the wing line soon followed.

McGill now have a lead of nine points and look good to win at home on Nov. 2nd.

Queen's lined up as follows: Full back, Livingston; halves, Fraser, Pennock (captain), McKenzie; quarter, Meikle; scrumage, Brown, McKay, Norrish; inside wings, Pringle, Clarke; middle wings, Lawson, McCann; outsides, Young and Murphy.

QUEEN'S III, 5; R. M. C. II, 28.

October 26th.

Even the third team failed us on that fateful Saturday. But here, at least, we can make a valid excuse. Captain Sweezey, who is the mainstay of the team, was put out of the game with two broken ribs, in the first few minutes of play. From that on it was chiefly Cadets, though Queen's tried hard to keep the score down. It will be difficult to replace Sweezey, but another week's practice will greatly improve the team, and although they may not succeed in winning the round; they should at least reverse the score of the next game.

The team lined up as follows: Full back, Haffner; halves, Rattray, Truesdale, George; quarter, Sweezey (captain); scrimmage, Dunkley, Reid, Moffatt; inside wings, Thompson, McKay; middle wings, Hughes, Houser; outsides, Losee and Marcellus.

ASSOCIATION.

The devotees of "soccer" were treated to a good exhibition of the game on the 19th, when Queen's defeated McGill by a score of 3 goals to 1. Considering that some of the Queen's players were new to each other, the team as a whole did good work, keeping McGill on the defensive most of the time. Queen's forwards bunched too much at times and their passing was often inaccurate. More practice, however, will eradicate these faults.

The team will play a return game with McGill on Nov. 2nd and should repeat their victory.

Queen's lined up as follows: Goal, Sneath; full backs, Ramsay, Carmichael; halves, McIntosh, Chatham (captain), Pilkey; forwards, Skinner, Drewry, Tremble, Nicol and Hope.

The annual games were held at the Athletic Grounds on Tuesday, October 15th. While the events were well contested, the performances were hardly up to the mark of former years. Only one new record was made, H. McKinnon hurling the discus 98 feet 2 inches, the former record standing at 95 feet. The Cadets made an unusually good showing this year, carrying off five firsts and four seconds. The year '09 won the year championship with 55 points. H. W. McKinnon won the individual championship.

The results of the different events were as follows:—

Running high jump—Cadet Hutton, Caddenhead, Laughton. Height, 5 ft. 2¾ in.

100 yards dash—Cadet McKenzie, Cadet Hilliard, McCann. Time, 11 2-5 in.

Throwing discus—McKinnon, Bertram, Saint. Distance 98 ft. 2 in. record.

220 yards dash—Cadet McKenzie, Cadet Hilliard, McCann. Time 25 2-5 sec.

Pole vault—Saint, Laughton, Letherland. Height, 9 ft. 2 in.

Half mile run—Orr, Cadet Watts. Time, 2 min. 9 sec.

Running broad jump—Carmichael, Laughton, Moxley. Distance 18 ft. 11 in.

Cross country road race—Cadet Watts, Bateman, Stott. Time 15 min. 44 sec.

Shot put—H. W. McKinnon, Forrester, Carmichael. Distance, 36 ft. 3 in.

Quarter-mile run—Orr, Cadet Hilliard, Cadet Burnham. Time, 59 3-5 sec.

Throwing hammer—McKinnon, Bertram. Distance, 102 ft. 11 in.

120 yards hurdles—Cadet Hutton, Cadet Adams, Saint. Time, 19 2-5 sec.

Mile run—Orr, Cadet Watts. Time, 5 min. 4 4-5 sec.

Team relay race—R. M. C., year '09.

HOCKEY.

At the Alma Mater meeting of Oct. 26th, the following officers of the Hockey Club were unanimously elected:

Hon. President, Professor Matheson; President, Dr. Jock Harty; Vice-President, W. Dobson; Secretary-Treasurer, R. L. McLaughlin; Asst. Sec., D. S. Ellis, B.A., Captain 1st team, V. W. Crawford; Captain 2nd team, W. F. Lockett.

RUGBY CLUB.

At the Alma Mater meeting of October 26th, the resignation of K. F. Williams, captain of the first team, and A. B. Turner, vice-president, were received and accepted. W. Beggs was elected vice-president, and A. B. Turner captain of the first team.

Alumni.

Mr. S. G. McCormack, M.A., of the class '03, who has been teaching for the past three years in Listowel and Amherstburg, has accepted a position as Master of Modern Languages in Brockville Collegiate Institute.

Among recent graduates of Queen's who have been taking the course at Ontario Normal College, and who have since secured excellent positions, are Miss Marion McLean, B.A., '06, who is in charge of the Classics Department of Athens' high school.

Miss C. E. Lily McLellan, B.A., '05, is teaching in the high school at New Liskeard. Miss Minerva E. Stothers, B.A., '06, is teaching in the high school at Stirling, Ont.

On Oct. 2nd, at the home of the bride's parents in Kansas City, Rev. W. J. Kidd, B.A., was married to Miss Beula Pauline, the daughter of a prosperous rancher in Kansas, late of Western Ontario.

The marriage of two Queen's graduates, Miss Aylesworth, B.A., '04, and Rev. M. A. Lindsay, B.A., B.D., took place at Bath. The ceremony was performed by Professor McNaughton.

Miss Jessie Singleton, B.A., was married on Oct. 10th in Shanghai to Mr. Cole, of Ottawa, who is engaged in Y.M.C.A. work.

Rev. R. M. Stevenson, a '07 graduate in Theology, was ordained and inducted at Wawansea on Tuesday, Sept. 24th.

It is probable that the fifty Queen's graduates living in Ottawa will hold a dinner some time in November or December, to which they will invite Principal Gordon and perhaps other members of the staff. A committee composed of Messrs. H. Chrysler, J. H. Putnam, and Rev. J. H. Turnbull, was reported to consider the matter and to report to the council of the University Graduates' Association. The graduates of Toronto University who reside in Ottawa are having a dinner on November 15th to enable members to meet Principal Falconer, and it is practically certain that those from Queen's will also make arrangements. The officers of this association have been elected for the ensuing year and are as follows: Honorary President, Sir Sandford Fleming; President, F. H. Chrysler, K.C.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. J. H. Turnbull, Dr. Waters, Miss Mackeracher, and Dr. R. Minnes; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Putnam; Council, Messrs, Andrew Havdon, I. T. Norris, J. C. Spence, J. J. MacCracken, J. F. Power, Dr. Thorburn, A. J. Meiklejohn and W. Curle.

Exchanges.

COLLEGE magazine literature, as a whole, is marked by one great defect—a general tendency towards exaggeration. Our student writer, like Wilhelm Meister at the age of fourteen, "paints the black lines and the white pretty near each other." The contrasts must always be strong. The villain must be a terrible villain and the hero, little short of a saint. To the heroes the gods, their authors, "have given *no* faults to make them men," while on the villains they have bestowed more of them than real men can be expected to use intelligently.

Quite naturally the editorials and discussions of current events of local and national interest are least faulty in this respect; but even here criticisms are often made and opinions expressed with a quite unnecessary violence.

But it is in the Biography, which is given quite an important place in some of our exchanges, that the tendency is especially noticeable. That there are occasional good bits of Biography which really add much to the college magazines we acknowledge truly. Of these we would mention particularly

a very fine sketch of Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher in *The Student*, (Edinburgh University) for July. But as a rule no attempt is made to give a really sane and just estimate of the man, his life or his work. It is, it must be acknowledged, very difficult to do this within the compass of a short magazine article; but it is also certain that only in so far as it does it, can the Biographical article add anything to the worth of the magazine. The catalogues of virtues sometimes offered in the name of Biography are of no value and produce only a sense of unreality, of insincerity. The reader feels that the writer has not really grappled with his subject, but has rather been concerned to say as many complimentary things as possible. The result, of course, is a lack of any true sense of proportion and a disregard of standards.

In much of the fiction the same tendency to hyperbole in thought and expression is evident. To such a degree is this true that one might even pick out certain characteristic words. Some of these—taken from an article in one of our most pretentious contemporaries—are “marvellous,” “wondrous,” “wonderful,” “dreadful,” “terrible,” “magnificent,” “glorious,” “supreme.” In the same place we find other expressions, less common, but showing, none the less, the general tendency: “uttermost raptures,” “depressing clouds of melancholy.”

It is true that this weakness for exaggeration is not confined to college magazines, that it may be plainly seen in much that finds its way into other publications even into these of very high merit. But surely it is a thing to be avoided. We ought not to write always in the superlative. Let us not mistake violence for power. Let our heroes, and our villains, too, be a little more human. In short, let us be moderate.

In *The Fordham Fonthly* for October is an interesting article on “Edgar Allen Poe and the Short Story.” The writer shows considerable familiarity with his subject and makes a real attempt to estimate the value of his author's work. He reaches the conclusion that, “the supremacy and the eminence of the American short story is due, almost unequivocally, to that talented son of Music and Tragedy—Edgar Allen Poe.”

But he enunciates a theory which is quite unsatisfactory and which, if generally believed would account for much of the exaggeration which has been noticed. He says:

“The true test of the merit of any literary effort and of the short story in particular, is in the intensity of the impression which it makes upon the mind of the reader.”

* * * * *

“Of all the emotions of which the human soul is capable, none can be more intense than terror, especially if that terror be admired with awe of the supernatural, and hence the profoundest impression of all must be made by that story which arouses terror of the supernatural.”

"Matchless artist that he was, he could not fail to perceive that he could create the profoundest effects by cultivating this particular style of tale."

The writer is at least consistent in following out his theory to its logical conclusion and in stating quite frankly his belief that the tale of horror is the tale that makes the most intense impression and, therefore, the tale of the highest merit. He is undoubtedly wrong in speaking of "the most intense impression" and "the profoundest impression" as if they were identical. All three statements which we have quoted admit of severe criticism; but the root of the error evidently lies in his primary assumption, that "the true test of the merit of any literary effort lies in the intensity of the impression which it makes upon the mind of the reader." If this be the true test of literary merit we would at once give first place in recent college magazine literature to that terrible "Recluse's Story" from which we quoted in our last number. The impression made by it on the mind of the reader was most intense and yet the story should never have been published, so bad is it. The quality of the impression is of more importance than the mere intensity; and when we consider this we are forced to give to tales of horror a comparatively low place.

We are not concerned here to decide what is finally "the true test of literary effort" but we do not hesitate to claim that a sane and healthy view of life is essential to the highest literature; and in so far as Edgar Allen Poe failed in this respect, his work is weak.

The *Niagar Index* has entered upon its fortieth year. The Journal offers its heartiest felicitations and hopes that the *Index* may maintain its present high standard for another forty.

SONNETS FROM THE ODYSSEY.

Nausicaa.

I.

And so to dance and play the maidens sped,
 And while the ball flew lightly here and there
 Their merry voices filled the summer air,
 And waked Odysseus in his leafy bed:
 He from the thicket raised his noble head,
 Most like a kingly lion in his lair,
 The stern eyes gleaming through his matted hair:
 Whom when they spied the damsels shrieked and fled.
 Only Nausicaa stood, and knew no fear:
 Then wise Odysseus doubted in his heart
 If he should leave the shelter of the brake
 And clasp her knees, yet, if he came too near,
 He feared to vex the maid: so still apart
 He deemed it best to hold, and thus bespake.

II.

"Queen, if it be not very Artemis
 I worship, but a child of kindly earth,
 Blest are the royal folk that gave thee birth,
 And they that are thy brothers, blest for this:
 But happiest far of all men born, I wis,
 He that shall woo and win thee, with no dearth
 Of costly gifts, yet far below thy worth;
 No joy that mortals covet shall he miss:
 For never in the far Hellenic lands
 These eyes have looked on beauty like to thine,
 Slender and straight as a young palm, that stands
 Beloved of Phoebus at his Island shrine:
 Save me from cold and hunger, so to thee,
 Shall the high Gods send all felicity."

—*Oxford Magazine.*

AN EPISTLE VALEDICTORY.

Most necessary Magazine,
 While all things pass away,
 You are what you have always been,
 Impervious to decay:
 The schemes that editors project
 In pride or trepidation,
 Do not in any way affect
 Your modest circulation.

And though you've lost your golden youth,
 And in your middle age
 No burning passion for the truth
 Now vivifies your page;
 Yet Time in penitence has made
 His little contribution:
 And you've become, secure and staid,
 A useful institution.

The editor resigns his chair,
 And thinks it rather strange
 That none should be at all aware
 That there has been a change;
 Should find no difference in the pace
 Of your majestic canter,
 And neither more or less of grace
 In editorial banter.

But some great spirit will arise
 And bring you up to date;
 Till you detect with keener eyes
 The imminence of fate:
 You'll cease to tell the easy lie
 And fabricate excuses,
 But with the rest will scarify
 Our innocent abuses.

And yet we'd rather you retained
 The character we know;
 That one at any rate remained
 To mitigate our woe;
 That you, an optimist confest,
 No amateur physician,
 Pursued with unabated zest
 Your undistinguished mission.

Oxford Magazine.

There is a terse remark of more force than beauty: "Be sure you haven't a wishbone where your backbone ought to be."—*Niagara Index.*

Music.

THE various musical clubs are all hard at work already and prospects for this term's work are bright. The men's Glee Club practise Monday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 8. Several of the old bunch are back, but some are not coming back this year, and they will be greatly missed. A number of new men are out, but the club needs tenor voices badly, and so all who can sing tenor are specially requested to get out and help the club. A fine setting of The Rosary is one of the new pieces being practised. Dudley Buck's arrangement of Robin Adair is one of the old favorites that the club is working on again. Studying such music, the practices of this club must be interesting and beneficial.

The Ladies' Glee Club, we understand, has taken a new lease of life and is doing active work again. This is as it should be, for who would deny that the ladies have musical voices and aesthetic taste?

Most of the mandolin and guitar players are back this year and these together with the new material should make a good club, and few things are so popular as good mandolin and guitar pieces. Nothing will so surely drive away "dull care" as the merry twang of the mandolin, while the soft, soothing

accompaniment of the guitar subdues our wild alarms. And so we hope that this club will often favor us with its bright, pretty, catchy pieces which are always appreciated by the students.

The work of the Students' Orchestra, the new musical club, is so far very encouraging. Its practises are well attended and it is made up of a large variety of instruments. First and second violins, and cornets, a flute, a 'cello, a double bass, a clarinet, and the piano. Such a variety of instruments will make the practises interesting to those who attend, and the public appearances of this club a pleasure to those who hear it.

And thus the musical clubs are working away, under difficulties, too; for have we not been faced by small audiences and big deficits? But our purpose would be mean indeed if we aimed at nothing higher than a balanced account or something on the credit side. There is only one thing worth aiming at and that is this—a deeper appreciation of life's eternal harmonies. If we work for that, in time the other will follow naturally.

Comments on Current Events.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

ABOUT six years ago Signor Marconi began experiments to test the commercial or practical value of his discoveries in regard to wireless telegraphy. Assistance and encouragement were extended from the governments of Great Britain and Italy. In 1902 messages were sent a distance of 183 miles; and this achievement was soon eclipsed by the transmission of the recording shock across the Atlantic. It was this successful issue to a long series of experiments that awakened the world to the possibilities of the new system of communication on which Marconi had been working. Cable companies became vigorous in their denunciation of the fraudulent nature of reports of the inventor's success. They endeavored to place legal and artificial obstacles where those of nature had been overcome. They predicted that transmission current would be easily diverted from the course they were intended to follow, thus belittling the commercial possibilities of the wireless system by suggesting that a message for Glace Bay might go astray to end its mid-air career at Honolulu. Storms were to make impossible the regular delivery of communications. Mountain ranges were to impede the progress of the thought-laden current on its way between stations. The possibility of plagiarism or theft of signals by instruments set up secretly for the purpose was to constitute an insurmountable difficulty. But in the face of prophecies of failure Marconi said little. He proceeded to perfect apparatus, to manufacture instruments of

greater force, to erect the stations requisite to the operation of the wireless system. The opening of the system on Oct. 11th, 1907, for commercial, and general service marked the culmination of his efforts in this direction.

All that this power of communicating rapidly and cheaply over immense distances means to the world can scarcely be comprehended. Its ultimate and most important result will be close relations and more general intercourse amongst the community of nations, with all the incalculable good that the change involves. Events of importance, regardless of the people they affect or the country in which they occur will find an echo to the ends of the world. In case of international dispute world-opinion will be readily and quickly focused. Closer acquaintance with the progress of world events means an enlarged scope for human sympathy. In this connection it appears of special importance that the company controlling the operation of the new system gives reduced rates on press despatches.

Periodically the natives of India become discontented with British rule, and appear to be animated by a desire to expel the representatives of the people who have done so much to improve conditions in the country. As a rule this unrest is inspired by demagogic utterances and the seditious enterprises of men who pretend to be fired by a desire for national life. It is seldom that actual revolt takes place, but frequently attempts are made to organize uprisings. It is the custom, too, to hold meetings for the purpose of explaining the nature of grievances and formulating demands for freedom from external control. The authorities in England entrusted with the administration of the affairs of India resort to various methods to quell disturbances and quiet unrest. As a permanent measure of precaution the arms and ammunition are kept in the control of English troops. Occasionally, when circumstances appear to warrant such action, native leaders are deported or imprisoned. Mr. Morley, the present secretary of state for India, tends to be moderate and careful in his dealings with the discontented. "I will not at once conclude," he said, "that because a man is dissatisfied and discontented, therefore he is disaffected. If there be disaffection—and there may be some—I will not, as far as I have anything to do with the government of India, play the game of disaffection by exaggerating the danger or by over-readiness to scent evil." This statement appears to embody the firm and statesmanlike attitude that should be maintained toward ignorant masses of natives who perhaps at times are discontented with their lots and who are easily persuaded to believe that English rule is the source of all their troubles. What would the people of India do with free institutions? What would become of them if the protecting hand of England were withdrawn? It is difficult to believe that they are fitted for self-government. And the misery and confusion that would flow from an unsuccessful effort in this direction are beyond description. It is to Egypt and India that we turn to draw illustrations of the beneficence of English sway over uncivil-

ized or inferior races. In both instances the beneficence is beyond dispute. On a level with the wonderful work of Lord Cromer in Egypt are the achievements of English rule in the Indian Empire.

NEW ONTARIO.

Each month, it may be said, adds to our knowledge of the resources of New Ontario. The story of its mineral wealth has not been told to the end. The extent and value of its areas of forests have proved to exceed the dreams of its pioneers. The fertility of its clay belt, and the fact that it is south of the Province of Manitoba have been largely recognized. Prospectors still wander through its pathless woods, lured on by the hope of a "find" in the next spot to be investigated. From all accounts, too, there have been a number of good veins struck this year. The government railway is being pushed farther north to tap a vast area of another land. Through the centre of this area the National Transcontinental will pass in its course to the Pacific. The north country will not suffer from lack of railway facilities and the junction point of the lines referred to should furnish a centre for a vigorous community. Development of resources is proceeding rapidly. Mining operations are in progress again, after some interruption by the strike that followed a disagreement between the miners and their employers. During the summer several survey parties have been at work in the Abitibi region, carving the country into townships for the convenience of future settlers. With the assistance of imagination we can picture a railway through to James Bay, serving the needs of the thickly-settled district through which it passes and carrying Western grain for ocean export to England and Europe. The approaching exhaustion of spruce areas of the United States, coupled with the increasing demand for pulpwood for the manufacture of paper, tend to enhance the value of the forests of Northern Ontario. Measures really protective in their character and effect are to be taken to encourage the manufacture of pulpwood in that district. Present circumstances, indeed, appear to indicate that in a very few years New Ontario will be one of the most wealthy and important sections of the province.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

During the past summer representatives of the various parts of the Empire met in London in assembly that will be known to history as the Imperial conference. A conference in the usual acceptance of the word the event appears to have been. The delegates were on a footing of perfect equality. Premier Botha, the head of the first government under the Constitution, magnanimously granted the Transvaal, who five years ago was the leader of a hostile people, was given the same power as was bestowed on delegates from older and more important members of the British Union. To each country represented at the Conference was given one vote. No attempt was made to force opinion upon any delegate who dissented from the common view; and

assent to any proposal did not involve the obligation to embody it in legislation at the conclusion of the Conference. The resolution adopted by the Conference may be assumed that support to any suggestion or proposition will be followed by some effort to assist in its ultimate adoption as a plan to be carried into effect in due time. Behind each delegate is the public opinion of his own country and regard for Imperial connection is strong enough to assure him the support of his people in carrying out his engagements. Throughout the Conference the principle of equality of the countries participating in it was maintained. Government was consulting with government about matters of common interest.

The results of the Conference fully justify one in extolling it as an instrument well calculated to promote good understanding between sister states. It was arranged that the Conference should assemble at intervals in the future. Connected with the department administered by the Colonial Secretary is to be organized a special branch to provide permanent officials for the Conference and attend to its general affairs in the intervals between sessions. This new departure gives permanence to the practice of holding friendly consultation on affairs affecting all parts of the Empire. On the matter of communication, as evidenced by the terms of the following resolution there was unanimity of opinion amongst the delegates. . . . "That in the opinion of this Conference the interests of the Empire demand that in so far as practicable its different portions should by the best possible means of mail communication, travel and transportation. That to this end it is advisable that Great Britain should be connected with Canada, and through Canada with Australia and New Zealand, by the best service within reasonable cost." Regardless of political affiliations and whether we are Imperialists or not it must be agreed that the execution of some scheme similar to that outlined in the resolution is eminently desirable for the development of our own country and for increased unification of the various parts of the Empire. The greatest achievement of the Imperial Conference is that it brings the Mother Country and her daughter states into close relationship that is free from the dangerous rigidity supposed to inhere in schemes of federation.

MR. KIPLING ON IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, poet, novelist, journalist, who is paying Canada a brief visit, has given our newspaper men a few observations on the immigration question. It is rumored that Mr. Kipling is interested in real estate in a western city. At any rate he is anxious that we should hasten the development of our country by raising restrictions and permitting an inflow of foreign elements. He is apparently not haunted by fears regarding the difficulty of assimilation of foreign races. In the choice of immigrants, however, Mr. Kipling advises the exercise of discrimination. The Englishman should be especially encouraged, as he constitutes the best type of settler. By temperament and acquaintance with political institutions similar to our own he is fitted to find his place

in Canadian life. "Remember," said Mr. Kipling, "that every immigrant who comes to Canada brings with him the thousand years behind him. Breed and social history will tell on his citizenship in this country. I would rather have a poor looking house of good stock than a good looking house of poor stock. Pick your immigrants and remember British history and British traditions."

The Hindoo, Mr. Kipling thinks, will not come to Canada in large numbers. The climate is too severe for him. As for the Japanese, our distinguished visitor entertains the significant view that it is impossible to expect that labor conditions can create a vacuum that will not be filled up by immigrants.

On the whole, one must concur in Mr. Kipling's views on immigration. He is perhaps not as solicitous as Canadians for the maintenance of our standards and ideals; and his reasons for urging haste in the work of filling up our country are not as strong as they might be. With the Hague Peace Conference in session and the age of alliances at hand, the suggestion that a hungry prowling people may snatch us up can scarcely be regarded as serious.

The press of Canada constitutes a feature of national life that we should not be slow to praise. As yet our country is not the home of many important magazines. We have nothing that can rank with the London *Spectator* or the London *Times* and probably nothing of the excellence and influence of the best monthlies of United States. In regard to newspapers, too, in number and size we may fall behind our neighbors to the south. But in the matter of integrity and high influence on all aspects of life we may boast of a press equal in merit to that of any country.

The functions of the press have been so fully discussed of late that they are now pretty generally understood. It is recognized that the journalist should aim to instruct his constituency, to disseminate information regarding events and movements in his own and other countries, to lead certain movements of reform and mould public opinion on matters affecting the welfare of the people. These functions the dailies and weeklies of Canada appear to be discharging faithfully and well. Occasionally we hear it said that certain papers are in the control of corporations, speaking not their own opinions and neglecting the interests of their constituency. More frequently it is charged against certain members of the press that they are bound rigidly to party interests, afraid to express an independent opinion on matters of public concern. There is another class of journals said to give undue importance to sensational stories of murders and similar atrocities, thus creating depraved tastes in the people who read them. These, moreover, are the criticisms levelled at the press of United States. And undoubtedly they apply rather to that country than to our own. In the United States it cannot be denied that there are scores of journals whose influence is pernicious and degrading. There is the Hearst group with their unsavory reports of things about which no respectable person should show concern, their flaring type, their sensationalism, their careless accusations against public men, their reckless advocacy of class-measures and their ludi-

crous pretensions in the matter of motives and aims. The members of this group are by no means alone in the sins enumerated. Every large city has its sheets that aim to meet the tastes and requirements of men and women whose craving for excitement creates the demand for all the mass of abominable details that are gathered and printed in the interval between issues. In addition to this list of offences against the principles of clean, useful journalism there is something reprehensible in the methods of building up a circulation that is not deserved and the practice of accepting any advertisement that will bring money into the coffers. Of the literary value of the average American newspaper nothing approaching praise can be said. Reports are padded and hastily written. They lack entirely the elements of style that may be termed simplicity and genuineness. Very often the exigencies of situation will not permit of careful revision, or even the exercise of ordinary care in composition. The iron has to be struck when it is hot. The report must be in the hands of readers before they lose interest in its subject. The American press, then, has its bad features; but this is not to say that it is entirely without merit. There are many good journals in United States—many that are animated by honest motives and possess high ideals of their duty to the public. In Canada we have few examples of the purchasable press. We have still fewer examples of that type of paper avowedly serving the interests of a commercial or industrial corporation. On the whole, too, it appears that our journals are stronger on the literary side than those of United States. But we have here many newspapers that show a tendency to adopt questionable methods of increasing their subscription lists. One paper offers free trips around the world, another sets people looking for an individual wearing a certain brand of collar. Such methods are not dishonest, but they are not found in the highest type of public journal. The Canadian press is strongest in the editorial sections. We are, in fact, not without examples of papers that are strong in editorial utterances and weak in news items and reportorial work. Many a paper becomes an anomaly because its editor is not careful to inculcate in his subordinates, and in his reporters above all, ideals of fairness and honesty and caution. In the matter of general influence and dignity an incompetent or biased reportorial staff will vitiate the work of the ablest editor.

Of the independent press we have several very good examples. A paper of this class, however, has to prove its claim to confidence by years of honest discussion and criticism. The paper that is undoubtedly without leaning to any political party, any special interest or any class, has its place in national life. But in gaining influence and power, honesty in motives, fairness in discussion, a desire for the triumph of the right and attachment to the interests of the public are of greater import than independence, which now signifies merely freedom from alliance with any political party. The party organ with its avowed intention to support a given programme whether it be good or bad should have no place in our country. The journal that constitutes itself a member of a party to honestly assist in shaping its policy, in holding it to traditions, in keeping it clean and true to public interests, performs a service of the greatest value to national life.

Financial conditions in New York are markedly unsettled. Stocks have tumbled to unprecedentedly low levels and were simply sacrificed owing to the necessity for immediate realization. On Thursday a large financial concern suspended payment as the result of a "run" which exhausted available resources. Since then the situation has changed but little. J. P. Morgan, and Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou have put funds at the disposal of the New York financial institutions. In London the conditions in New York appear to have had no great effect. The Bank of England has not found it necessary to raise its discount rate which stands at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as compared with 6 per cent. last year.

If the panicky market gives John D. Rockefeller an opportunity to become a national hero, restores to J. Pierpont Morgan the prestige he lost in his fruitless attempt to gather in the entire marine shipping of the world and raises Cortelyou to the Presidency, it will have had important results. For the present the sound sense of the ordinary man prompts a fear that his money will be lost if deposited elsewhere than in a hole in the ground.

De Nobis.

JOKES.

Stranger—Who is the small boy with the little "F" on his forehead?
 Freshette—Sh! That is W. H. Lo-ec. Doesn't he look cute with it?

"Every bald head has its hair all off."—J. E. G-lbr-th.

Lost—Somewhere between North Bay and Cobalt, about July 12th, one "Ham" Bowen. Finder will kindly communicate with Professor W. R. Bro-k, and receive reward.

Professor (in Therapeutics Class)—What would you do in case patient has typhoid fever?

Horatio L-rm-nt—I would give a diet of prunes.

BOOK REVIEWS.

"Dangers of Overtraining" or "Advice to Young Footballers," by A. Marv-ty. This little work was written during the author's actual experience with the third team and contains many practical hints regarding the dangers of over-exertion.

W. H. C-l-, 'o8 Med.—Well, boys, rooms are scarce when a man has to pay six dollars for a garrett.